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BETTER 'GAS' FORMULA IS GIVEN TRADE

Four-Year Research Leads to High-Test Fuel at Low-Test Prices

NATURAL GASOLINE OPENS A NEW FIELD

Establishes Controlled Volatility, Which Is What Puts the Zip in Motors

Four years of research leading to the development of a new gasoline formula was directed by Professor Brown, who, in the following article, explains the mysteries of gasoline.

By GEORGE GRANGER BROWN

Consulting Engineer and Professor of Chemical Engineering, University of Michigan

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A method of "blending" gasoline to give it qualities which are not generally combined in motorcar fuels was developed after four years of research inaugurated in 1926 by the Natural Gasoline Association of America and carried out under the author's direction.

The studies were undertaken to determine the relation between engine performance and volatility, which is the ability of gasoline to vaporize. This relationship is disclosed as differences in ease of starting, acceleration with a cool motor, and maximum power.

The research has clearly demonstrated that it is entirely practical to produce an ordinary priced fuel which will give as easy starting and as quick warming up as present high-test gasoline, and to accomplish this without the loss in power frequently observed when high-test gasoline is used with warm motors.

The motorist turns into filling stations today and is usually confronted with from three to 16 brands of gasoline from which to make his selection. Confused by the many pumps, he is apt to wish for the "good old days," when all gasoline possessed essentially the same volatility that is characteristic of the present high-test gasolines.

Where High-Test "Gas" Counts

But the motorist often overlooks a fundamental fact which has not been properly appreciated even by the industry. Motors have changed with the changes in gasoline. The automobile today is specifically designed to operate on the modern lower-volatility gasolines.

The usual high-test or aviation fuel is considered superior because of its greater volatility. These fuels are usually completely vaporized when mixed with air in the intake manifold of the motor at a temperature of about 150° Fahrenheit, while the ordinary or low-test gasoline is usually not completely vaporized under these conditions below a temperature of about 190° Fahrenheit.

In practice this means that the high-test fuel can be distributed more

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Gandhi Demands to Know Britain's Plans for India

POONA, India (AP)—Conferences in Yeroda jail of civil disobedience leaders were halted for a day after two hours of debate on Aug. 14, when Mahatma Gandhi asked for assurances of the Government's intentions toward India before committing himself to abandonment of his campaign for independence.

The session was adjourned until Aug. 15. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, the Moderate leaders who have been trying for several weeks to bring about a cessation of salt raids and other forms of resistance to the Government, appeared to observers to be unusually grave when they emerged from the Mahatma's quarters in Yeroda jail Aug. 14.

LONDON (AP)—The Indian round-table conference, which will attempt to achieve a definition of India's status and future, is not expected to assemble before the second week of November. However, at least 14 delegates will arrive here three weeks earlier.

BOMBAY (AP)—The "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Aug. 14 passed a resolution of opposition to the peace negotiations which are being conducted in the Yeroda prison quarters of Mahatma Gandhi at Poona.

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Thirteen women volunteers belonging to higher class Hindu families were arrested Aug. 14 charged with picketing liquor shops.

INDIANS WANT LAND CONTINUED IN TRUST

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Fourteen Yakima Indian braves on Aug. 14 petitioned the Government to retain lands held in trust since 1855. The land is about to revert to the tribe again and old braves expressed apprehension that their youths might sell it and squander the money.

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Named for High Post in Republican Party

Harris & Ewing

MRS. LENNA LOWE YOST

Mrs. Yost, Dry, to Head G. O. P. Woman's Board

Appointed by Fess to Be Director—Will Succeed Mrs. Dodson, Resigned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, stanch dry Republican politician, has been appointed director of the woman's division of the Republican National Committee, to succeed Mrs. Louise M. Dodson, it has been made known here.

Mrs. Yost heads the Washington office of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is national committeewoman from West Virginia. It is presumed that she will take up her new duties as soon as Mrs. Dodson clears up office matters, probably around Sept. 1.

The new director has a reputation here as an experienced and skillful politician who should have success in binding closer together the great body of women who voted for the Republican ticket in 1928 because its candidate was a dry. She knows the women of the country and their organizations, being a member of a number of them herself.

Mrs. Yost is a graduate of Ohio Northern University, where Simeon D. Fess, new Republican chairman, was once professor of American history and law, and then vice-president. For years the two have been good friends and have highly regarded each other's political ability. Mrs. Yost's was the first appointment Mr. Fess has had to make since taking over his new office and it completes the Washington headquarters organization.

Long known in both prohibition and political circles, Mrs. Yost was for 10 years president of the West Virginia State W. C. T. U., before becoming the head of the Washington office of the national organization. She directed the West Virginia state campaign for ratification of the woman suffrage amendment and presided over the Republican state convention at Wheeling in 1920.

Later she was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of West Virginia and then was made national committeewoman. Twice, once in 1921, and once in 1923, the President appointed her a delegate to the International Congress Against Alcoholism.

Mrs. Dodson's resignation was announced soon after Claudius H. Huston announced his intention of resigning as national chairman. All efforts of her friends to prevail upon her to remain under a new chairman, failed.

Adequate Schooling Emphasized in Uniform Child Labor Law

Statute Drafted at Chicago Will Be Acted Upon by American Bar Association—Conference Avoids Impractical Steps

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A uniform child labor act, which will be recommended for adoption in all states, has been drawn up and approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, now in session here. This act, with others approved during the conference, will be submitted to the American Bar Association, which meets here next week, for its approval.

The law would provide that no child under 14 years could be allowed to work at any gainful occupation, except certain street trades, and between the ages of 14 and 18 working hours should not exceed eight hours a day or 48 hours a week. Employment for children, it provides, should not begin before 7 o'clock in the morning nor continue after 6 in the evening. It further prohibits children from being engaged in both school and employment for more than 10 hours a day.

Further provisions of the act, which covers 17 printed pages, would regulate every phase of working conditions for persons under 21 years, as well as provide for the issuance and regular inspection of permits for those under 18.

Before issuing working permits, the state officials would require evidence of sufficient schooling and of physical fitness to work. "In case the minor was to be employed at such times as would prevent his regular attendance at school during all or any part of the school term," the proposed act states, "the school record shall certify that the said minor is able to read and write correctly sentences in the English language, has satisfactorily completed the work of the eighth grade of the elementary school course, prescribed for the schools of the state, or its equivalent, and has attended school for at least 130 days during the 12 months preceding his application for said permit or during the year covered by the eighth grade."

While the conference is designed to promote uniformity of certain laws, it was stressed during the discussions, it does not desire nor hope to promote uniformity where this is not practicable. On the other hand, it was pointed out, increasing commercial and social relations among the states and faster transportation and improved communications are knitting them closer together, and, therefore, it is important that matters affecting interstate business and social relations should be regulated by uniform state laws.

PEACE DECLARED NECESSARY FOR TRADE STABILITY

Politics Parley Speaker Says Conflict Would Upset Monetary System

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Peace is essential if the world expects to achieve economic stability in the face of the present downward trend of prices, Prof. Edwin F. Gay of Harvard University told the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 14.

Professor Gay explained that whereas the productivity of the world has been increasing rapidly during the last few years the world's supply of gold has increased only slightly. Relatively speaking, he said, the gold supply has decreased. As gold is the standard of exchange its decreasing has resulted inevitably in a downward price trend of which the present business depression is only an accentuated phase, according to his explanation.

Without an enormous increase in the present gold supply through discovery of new fields for which geologists, he said, hold little hope, such efforts as improved methods of gold mining or more careful control of the supply he described as "mere palliatives."

The only real remedies to the situation, he said, lie either in the development of some medium of exchange other than gold or in international business coöperation through "trusts," "kartels" or other forms of world-wide coöperation.

Remedy International

"Since any remedy," he stated, "must necessarily be international in character, the maintainence of security with peace is a paramount necessity. The making of war, with all its attendant economic dislocation, will be disastrous to any effort towards the required monetary stabilization and ruinous to any country, whether

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

R-100 WINGS WAY OVER ATLANTIC ON NORTH ROUTE

British Dirigible, Casting Off From Montreal, Makes Sudden Change of Plan

MONTREAL (AP)—The British dirigible R-100 wirelessed officials here Aug. 14 that she was heading up through the straits of Belle Isle to the open sea, abandoning the planned route over Newfoundland. The message gave no reason for the change in plans.

Weather was good, the message said, with no low clouds and good visibility.

The dirigible had averaged 60 knots since her take-off from St. Hubert Airport at 8:28 p. m. (E. S. T.) Aug. 13, flying most of the time at an altitude between 1000 and 1500 feet.

In going through Belle Isle she passed over Greenley Island, where the Bremen ended her airplane crossing of the North Atlantic in March, 1928.

As she made steady progress up the northern arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence along the summer steamer lane, she was sighted several times.

In addition to its complement of 44 officers and men, the airship carried 13 passengers, including two official observers and a group of press representatives.

Despite the handicap of one motor not working, Squadron Leader R. M. Booth and his officers expected to make a quick crossing, aided by following winds, and to tie up at Cardington, Eng., early Aug. 16. Their estimate for the trip was 50 hours, about six hours less than the best time of the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin.

The R-100 carried only two items which could be listed as freight. One was a bunch of peonies for King George sent by Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, and a basket of peaches addressed to the Prince of Wales from G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario.

A small packet of official mail was aboard, including a letter from R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada, to Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier.

ON BOARD AIRSHIP R-100 (AP)—The 10 newspaper men on board the British dirigible Aug. 14 turned to and worked with the crew helping to pump fuel into the tanks in an effort to set a world's record for the flight across the Atlantic Ocean.

NEW TAXING BASIS FOR ITALIAN CITIES

ROME (AP)—The capital and other cities of Italy have developed in recent weeks a special army for the collection of internal consumption taxes. Rome alone has 417 of these special soldiers, in military uniforms, under a commandant, four lieutenants and other subalterns.

Several months ago, on order of Signor Mussolini, the cities of Italy were forced to abolish the customs duties they had been imposing on products brought into the city from other cities or from the country, to be sold within the corporation limits.

When this source of income ceased, another was imposed—a tax on material composed within the city. Hence the new "army" to watch warehouses and to officiate in the new offices opened to tabulate and collect the tax. Articles particularly subject to the impost are wine, liquors, mineral waters, beer and meats.

The elimination of the city customs duties has brought the "royal finance army" in Rome down from 1100 to 550 men. Most of these have been transferred to the new squadron.

CANAL OPENING DEFERRED

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—The opening of the Welland Ship Canal for use by large upper lake freight vessels will be postponed until next spring, R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, announced Aug. 12.

Undersea Men Learn to Use New 'Lung' by Diving in 100-Foot Tower of Water

Navy Erects Vertical Tank in Which Men Ascend to 'Surface of Sea'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

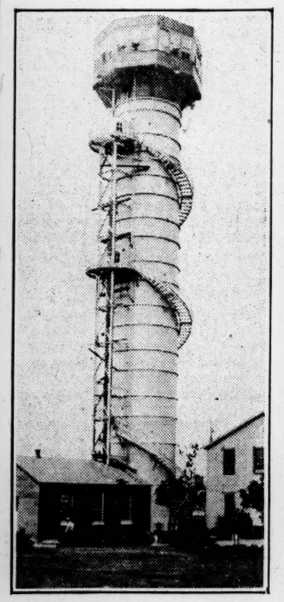
NEW LONDON, Conn.—At the United States submarine base at New London, Conn., a huge steel tower has been erected that is causing considerable interest. It is a "submarine-escape training tank" and is the only one of its kind in the world.

The tank, which is 155 feet high and cost $100,000, is practically completed and will be used to train officers and enlisted men in the navy, especially those aboard submarines, how to use the newly adapted "safety lung." Lieut. C. B. Momsen, U. S. N., designer of the tank and co-inventor of the lung, is stationed on the submarine S-4, now an experimental ship at New London.

The "lung" which the navy has developed is a light device, similar in shape and size to a gas mask. A small clip, like a clothespin, fits over the nose to prevent inhaling water and to compel the wearer to breathe through a mouthpiece connected by means of two tubes to a rubber composition bag containing oxygen. One of the tubes is used for inhaling from the bag and the other, by means of check valves, conducts the exhaled air back into a small compartment containing caustic soda or similar chemical purifier, where it is breathed into the bag and out through the canister.

The efficacy of the "lung" depends upon the maintenance at all times of the equality of the external and internal body pressure, regardless of the varying external pressures of the water. This is controlled by putting an air outlet in the bottom of the bag.

New Test for Sailors



Submarine Escaping Training Tower

'REDS' ADVANCING ON DEFENSELESS CITY OF NANKING

Yangtse Sister Cities Also Reported in Line of Attack

NANKING (AP)—Communists were reported advancing against this Nationalist Government capital and the sister cities of Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, 600 miles up the Yangtse River from the sea, on Aug. 14.

This city was virtually defenseless and appeared doomed should the "reds" carry out their threatened attack. Few defenders remained inside the 32-mile wall encircling the capital, virtually all troops having been drawn to fronts where Government forces and northern rebels are fighting for supremacy.

Many persons suspected of being Communists were summarily executed at Hankow, where sandbag defenses were being erected and machine guns mounted. Thousands of terrified Chinese poured into the city, frightened from their outlying homes by the invaders.

A dozen foreign warships were anchored at Hankow, according foreigners a means of escape in case of emergency. Many foreign commercial vessels also were anchored there ready to evacuate their nationals.

Meanwhile rebels occupied the attention of the Government on two fronts. Nationalist lines in Shantung and Honan provinces were pounded severely:

Nationalist troops were reported to have retreated in Northern Honan Province before an onslaught by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, which are considered the best in China.

HONG KONG (AP)—The French Roman Catholic Mission at Nanning, capital of Kwangsi Province, was virtually destroyed Aug. 12 by Cantonese military aviators who bombed the city, seeking to oust the insurgents who held it, delayed telegrams from French missionaries there advise.

The telegrams said that Aug. 12 during an infantry attack on the city, which is walled, Cantonese bombers appeared and showered the city with high explosives, resulting in the French Cathedral and mission buildings being destroyed along with a large number of other structures.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Serious disorders have occurred in Changsha the last few days, due to a mutiny of provincial troops demanding their pay. The chamber of commerce raised emergency funds and paid the soldiers, ending the mutiny.

Authentic information Aug. 14 indicated the Communists who recently looted and burned much of the city had not reëntered the walls, as reported, to wreak vengeance for execution of 150 "Reds." Large numbers, however, were within a few miles of Changsha.

Arabian Monarch Sends First Envoy to Great Britain

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The first Minister to Britain from King Ibn Saud of Hejaz has arrived in London, thus establishing full diplomatic relations for the first time between the two countries. The newcomer is Sheikh Hafez Wahba, an Egyptian, who has been in the service of Ibn Saud for some time and attended the postal congress here last year as the Hejaz delegate.

The envoy, who speaks English, declares the Arab monarch is imbued with the friendliest sentiments toward Britain. He indignantly denies that Ibn Saud is trying to engineer raids on Transjordan, as has been reported. The only kind of engineering he is engaged in is of the legitimate variety—to overcome problems of transport and communications by trying to inaugurate motor services between towns hitherto only connected by camel caravans.

Ibn Saud realizes that the problem of raiding is mainly economic and is best solved by digging wells and establishing settlements. Since he ascended the throne he is reputed to have founded at least 100 such colonies in what was formerly an arid desert.

Strasbourg Epithet in Stone Roils Waters of French-German Friendship

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The incident of the inscription on the statue of deliverance at Strasbourg illustrates once more the undesirability of applying epithets in stone to events that are still warm with conflicting emotions. Le Matin, Paris newspaper, gave this statue to the municipality in 1919 as a symbol of the restoration of Alsace to France. There was then much enthusiasm and nobody objected to the inscriptions "in memory of victory of right over force and of civilization over barbarism."

Since then the autonomist movement has made its appearance in Alsace and it has even been alleged that Germany is partly responsible for certain agitation. The municipality of Strasbourg has been tinged with Communism. While the writer judged Strasbourg sentiments on a recent visit to be unshakably French it may well be that some citizens do not wish to appear to be in the least Anti-German.

In any case the matter has been brought to a head on the occasion of the congress of the International League for Peace and Freedom at Strasbourg. Just as the inscription on the Luvain Library aroused opposition, this Strasbourg wording caused a commotion. Deputy Mayor Haas, who is a Communist, promised to have it erased.

But Le Matin dubbed this incident "inqualifiable," something to which a fitting name cannot be given, and at once wrote to the Mayor of Strasbourg in protest. The newspaper is prepared to demand return of the statue rather than tolerate any mutilation. It was offered and accepted in its present form and must not be changed. The towns of Amiens, Brussels, Colmar, Lille, Metz, Mezieres, St. Quentin and Verdun, says the journal, received a copy of the work of the sculptor, Guillaume, and have not thought of altering it. Le Matin expresses the greatest indignation.

Its viewpoint can certainly be understood, though Le Matin has been prominent in the campaign for the European federation, and, indeed, has ably and consistently supported Aristide Briand's policies in general. It is unfortunate that this incident comes at a moment when fresh efforts are being made to cement friendships which call for some forgetfulness of the past.

What Bird Can Do What This Man Did?

DISTANCE SPEED RECORD BROKEN

Capt. Frank M. Hawks Hurtles Through the Air From the Pacific Coast at 250 Miles an Hour, to Land in New York 12h. 25m. 3s. Later.

Hawks Crosses U. S. in 12 Hours; St. Louis Fliers Up 579 Hours

Jackson and O'Brine Still Going Strong, Headed for 1000 Hours in Air

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Recrowned refueling endurance champions, Dale (Red) Jackson and Forest O'Brine were coasting "down hill" Aug. 14 in their record-breaking flight, with each hour they remained aloft bringing them additional fame and fortune.

As they left the former record of the Hunter brothers 24 hours behind them Thursday morning, Jackson and O'Brine sent down word "that we are still going strong—just grinding off the hours like nobody's business."

They had piled 24 hours onto the previous record at 9:52 a. m. (C. S. T.), when they had been up approximately 579 hours.

The morning communication included a request for new batteries for the radio transmitter, ordered Wednesday but forgotten in the excitement attending the breaking of the record.

The refueler made the 130th contact in delivering a new gasoline pump at 9 a. m. Gasoline, oil and breakfast had been delivered previously, along with congratulations from Jackson's parents and many others, including Miss Irene Hunter, sister of the Hunter brothers.

When Jackson and O'Brine will land remained problematical. "I think we will be up next year if the weather and everything holds out," O'Brine radioed from the endurance plane Greater St. Louis. Both fliers have talked of remaining aloft for 1000 hours, and it was considered unlikely at Lambert-St. Louis Field, over which they are flying, that they would come down before reaching that goal if everything continues to go well.

Now that the record is back in their possession, Jackson and O'Brine are clinging close to the field.

"We are not getting the plane far from the field so that we may set it down, drop it down or throw it down," O'Brine said over the radio. National Aeronautic Association contest rules require endurance fliers to bring their plane down on the field from which they took off to make their records official, which accounts for the precaution mentioned by O'Brine.

New Jersey Boy Seeks Junior Flight Record

WESTFIELD, N. J. (AP)—Eddie Schneider, 18-year-old pilot, took off at 4:55 a. m. (E. S. T.) Aug. 14, in an attempt to set a new junior transcontinental flight record. The present record was established by the late Frank Goldsborough, who made the trip in 33h. 35m.

The last stage of the flight will be to Alhambra, Calif., which he hopes to reach by Friday night.

Captain Does 250 Miles an Hour—Excels Lindbergh Record by 2h. 20m.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new transcontinental coast-to-coast air flight record of 12h. and 25m. was made by Capt. Frank M. Hawks, when he flew from Los Angeles to Curtiss Airport, Valley Stream, L. I., on Aug. 13. This lowers the record made by Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh on Easter Sunday by 2h. and 20m. Captain Hawks flew a Travelair monoplane, powered with Whirlwind motors, at a speed which never dropped below 200 miles an hour and frequently exceeded 250. It was his sixth transcontinental record.

Captain Hawks's flight was not only the fastest crossing of the United States ever made, but aeronautical engineers said they knew of no record anywhere in the world of any flying machine having flown such a distance in time approaching that of Captain Hawks.

Captain Hawks took off from Los Angeles at 6:16:27 a. m. (eastern daylight saving time) Aug. 13 and landed at Curtiss Airport at 6:41:30 p. m. (eastern daylight saving time) the same day. The distance was 2510 miles. Exclusive of his stops for refueling, his actual flying time was 11h. 40m. and 30s. Captain Hawks said that his average speed during the flight was approximately 230 miles an hour.

"At no time during the flight did I have my engine wide open," he said. "Flying conditions were almost perfect. I had the moon to fly by at first, and then the sun. I struck a little rain near St. Louis, but came out of it into clear weather again.

"I made the fastest time of the trip between Albuquerque and Wichita. A tail wind of 34 miles an hour followed me out of Albuquerque and stayed with me for the next 300 miles or more. We loped along at 250 miles an hour and could have pushed up the speed if it had been necessary."

Captain Hawks expects to make another transcontinental flight after the National Air Races, and will attempt then to lower the record he has just made.

Captain Hawks' first refueling stop was at Albuquerque, where he arrived three hours and 26 minutes after taking off from Los Angeles. The distance is 700 miles. His Albuquerque stop was for 15 minutes. The next stop was in Wichita. He was now half way across the continent, having made the trip in five hours, 47 minutes and 11 seconds. He had clipped 52 minutes off the Lindbergh time.

Taking off from Wichita, Captain Hawks' red and white Travelair monoplane, shot like a bullet eastward over the middle West and onward over the Alleghenies and Delaware, until flying high, he was able to see the line where the Atlantic and the blue sky meet. He skirted the coast line to

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Smoke Is Valuable in the Coke Region

because investigations have proven that in it lie materials sometimes as valuable as the coke itself. The methods used to prevent the waste involved in the old ways of producing coke, and the changes in the coke region of southwestern Pennsylvania which have resulted during recent years are described in an interesting and informative article to appear in the MONITOR

TOMORROW

STEP TAKEN TO BAR CROP PROFITEERS

Government to Do All Possible to Prevent Unwarranted Rise

HYDE WARNS AGAINST HOARDING SUPPLIES

Tells Housewives, No Shortage in Food—States Deny They Need Relief

Coincident with complaints from New York City that prices of fresh vegetables had advanced there within the last two days from 20 to 25 per cent, the Federal Government let it be known that it will do all possible to prevent profiteering in food products which may be attempted as a result of drought reports.

At the same time the Department of Agriculture issued a report based on investigations by its agents showing that the results of the drought on the national food supply are by no means such as to cause any uneasiness. On the contrary, it points out, supplies are ample for domestic consumption. There is, the department says, no reason for radical advances in prices and cautions housewives to refrain from storing quantities of foodstuffs, because any unprecedented demand is liable in itself to put prices up.

Latest reports from the drought areas are more hopeful and show the situation is not out of hand even in those states most seriously affected. Most states say they need no relief and many explain that their crop situation affects individuals rather than the community at large.

Iowa, for instance, to repudiate the report that farmers were being forced to sell their cattle for beef because of lack of feed, shows that on Aug. 1 there were 8 per cent more cattle on Iowa farms than there were last year in the same period.

South Dakota and Wisconsin declare that no relief is needed and late reports from Nebraska say that forage crops are so much improved the State may even be able to ship hay. In North Dakota the situation is somewhat in doubt as yet, the next 30 days being expected to decide what prices will do as a result of the drought. Upon this much depends.

A large shipment of wheat for feeding hogs is reported by a western concern at 97 cents a bushel.

North Carolina has grown the largest corn crop in its history and potatoes and sweet potatoes are well up to the average, but in Virginia, the apple crop is reported seriously damaged by the drought.

Reports continue to come in from other sections. While they show much damage as the result of drought, they are more encouraging than they were.

In Canada the Canadian wheat pool is experiencing difficulties in financing its operations, and there is some apprehension lest members begin selling their wheat in violation of their agreement with the pool and thereby upset prices.

Government Takes Steps to Prevent Profiteering

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government will do everything within its power to prevent the drought being used as a subterfuge for profiteering in foodstuffs.

President Hoover has made it known that the food problem is not serious, that the crops are "abundantly in hand." Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, assures the housewife that there is no reason why she should go to the corner grocery and stock up on canned goods for the winter to avoid rising prices. A great deal of damage may be done, on the other hand, by housewives who do this, he says, as prices will go up when the demand becomes excessive at any one time.

The Federal Government has no legal power to interfere with prices that are raised without justification, it was said at the White House, but steps taken by the Department of Agriculture indicate that it means to discourage such attempts by bringing them to public notice.

The Department of Justice could act only where there was found to be an attempt between two or more firms to fix prices or where there was an attempt to form a monopoly. There is nothing it can do, however, if housewives start a "run" on the canned goods market and the price goes up because of the greater demand, it was said at the White House.

The Department of Agriculture is keeping a close watch for profiteers but up to the present none has been reported. Field agents of the department have been instructed to keep their eyes open for them and report on them along with their surveys of crop conditions.

Some shortage has been felt in green vegetables on local markets, Mr. Hyde has reported to the President, but this should not affect the canned goods market, as the canneries will be able to secure adequate supplies from sections not affected by the drought, according to present indications.

A caller who came to the White House greatly aroused over sudden rises of food prices in New York City, was Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York. He told the President that profiteering was already going on in New York City and asked that the Government put a stop to it at once.

"There is no occasion for inflicting war-time profiteering methods just because of the distressed condition in

about 12 states due to the drought," Mr. LaGuardia declared after he had left the President.

Prices of green vegetables have increased between 20 and 25 per cent in the last few days in New York, Mr. LaGuardia told the President. He recommended that the Department of Agriculture be directed to issue a daily bulletin showing the amount of fresh vegetables being shipped into New York and also the prices being paid the farmers for them. Such a service would show the public how much the price of commodities it buys had been boosted by middlemen since they left the farm.

After Mr. LaGuardia conferred with Secretary Hyde on the subject the latter directed the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to make such a daily report beginning immediately for New York City so housewives could see where the high prices originated. The statement will be based on information from Department of Agriculture agents in the New York wholesale market, it was announced.

The city consumer is sympathetic with the farmer in his distress and wants to do everything he can to aid him, but he does want to be protected from profiteers, who see a chance of getting rich in the farmers' trouble, Mr. LaGuardia told the President.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture from its local agents show the following facts in respect to the nation's food supplies for the winter:

The winter wheat crop already harvested is ample. The spring wheat crop, while it has undoubtedly deteriorated perhaps as much as 10 per cent during July, should still be nearly equal to domestic food requirements. While the crop of potatoes in the intermediate states is not large, the late crop in commercial sections of the northern states gives promise of a fair-to-good yield.

"The rice crop has not been seriously affected. Most of the acreage of edible beans is outside the drought area. The winter supply of fresh vegetables from Southern sources will not be planted for some time. The crop of canning tomatoes, while short, is not seriously so. The crop of canning peas has already been harvested and was produced north of the drought area. The early crop of canning beans was only fair; the late canning bean crop is produced outside the drought area. Fruit crops are not large, but are not small enough to constitute a shortage, particularly since the California and other Pacific state fruit crops give good promise."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Canada Reports Huge Wheat Stock on Hand

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Ottawa, Ont.

THE total stock of wheat remaining in Canada on July 31 was 111,692,519 bushels, according to a special report by the Dominion bureau of statistics. Bushels on hand July 31, 1928, July 31, 1929 and July 31, 1930 were:

	1928	1929	1930
Wheat	77,626,071	104,383,221	111,692,519
Oats	28,604,960	45,165,498	21,411,710
Barley	3,459,693	11,010,787	2,840,550
Rye	2,080,940	4,219,756	9,192,050
Flaxs'd.	1,296,347	561,487	636,688

Canadian Wheat Pool Seeks Federal Support

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Seven years after its founding the Canadian wheat pool which last year handled some 60 per cent of the western wheat crop, is facing a crucial situation, and efforts have been made this week to obtain federal support.

The provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta came to the support of the pool last winter and spring when falling prices compelled the banks which were financing the pool to ask for more margin. The federal Government has declined to guarantee pool payments and the provincial governments would like to do the same.

The pool is working out this week a financial arrangement with chartered banks of Canada. The real threat of the situation lies in the initial price, which is to be fixed. The banks, anxious to be on the safe side, are unwilling to advance more than 60 or 65 cents a bushel. The pool and the provincial premiers would like to see the initial payment 70 or 75 cents.

If the banks prevail and only 60 or 65 cents a bushel is paid for Number 1 northern wheat at Fort William, it is believed that many farmers, in spite of the contracts, will bootleg their wheat, or sell it to private agencies. Such operations on a large scale would seriously hamper pool operations, and while the pool has legal redress, it can hardly sue thousands of farmers.

Later Nebraska Reports Show Brighter Outlook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Review of crop conditions in Nebraska shows the state farming better than first reports, according to a statement from the office of Gov. A. J. Weaver, and by A. Anderson, federal and state agricultural statistician.

Nebraska will have forage enough for all live stock and may be able to ship hay to other states. Conditions in the western third of the State are considerably above normal on all crops.

The average corn yield of the State is 21 bushels an acre, it is estimated, and July 1 stocks of old corn were estimated at 47,000,000 bushels. While the corn situation is bad in spots, it is not so serious as was indicated in the first drought reports, it was stated.

New England and New York Crops Reported Excellent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Crop conditions are excellent throughout New England, except for slight injury by the drought in southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and southern Connecticut, according to reports obtained by the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. In the Connecticut valley and Berkshire areas it is said that crops were never finer and with a good hay crop and heavy crops of rowen and silo corn the feed prospects of farmers in this section are considered good.

In New York State crop conditions are reported as good, except that pasturage and some field crops are affected somewhat by the drought in the south central and southwestern areas. In New Jersey crops are generally good, but late truck crops and fruits are beginning to show the effect of the drought.

Effects of the drought are reported as not nearly so severe as the prevailing low prices of truck crops, early apples, milk and poultry products. A slight improvement in prices in the last week is offset by higher prices of feed. Farm labor is said to be cheaper and more willing to work than formerly.

In some localities farmers complain that less than normal credit is available. Collections at the bank are said to be rather slow and tax delinquencies are greater, but fewer mortgage foreclosures are being made than a year ago. A good demand for farms is reported, with some buyers from the cities, due in part to the widespread unemployment.

North Carolina Grows Record Crop of Corn

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—With the exception of five counties in the extreme northwestern section of the State, North Carolina is comparatively free from the ill effects of the drought that has held sway in such a large section of the United States this summer.

The largest corn crop in the State's history is in prospect, the forecast being for 54,164,000 bushels, as compared with approximately 50,000,000 in 1929 and 43,000,000 in 1928. The wheat crop promises an estimated yield of 6,632,000 bushels, the Irish potato crop 8,204,000 bushels, the sweet potato crop 9,270,000 bushels and the oat crop 6,632,000 bushels.

Wages to Remain Up, One Leader Asserts

EFFORTS of employers to keep as much money as possible in circulation are giving assurance that the effects of lower retail prices will not be offset by lower wages and a reduction in purchasing power.

Ralph G. Coburn, president of General Foods Corporation which operates 48 factories in 40 cities, states that employment in practically all his company's plants is very near normal, and that they have not considered any reduction in either wages or salaries.

South Dakota Is Happy It Does Not Need Relief

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—South Dakota needs no drought relief, according to statements from the state agricultural college, the state banking department and the Department of Agriculture.

Although all crops are damaged somewhat by the dry spell, forage for live stock is ample. The amount paid for farm products is the most distressing proposition for South Dakota. Unless early frost comes, the corn crop will be valuable, although shortened perhaps 25 to 75 per cent according to localities.

Wisconsin Is Thankful for Fine Crop Reports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—Crops prospects, 102 per cent of normal, based upon a five-year average, are evidence that Wisconsin stands in no need of drought relief, declares Charles L. Hill, chairman of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. The estimate, based upon figures checked by the state crop statistician, indicates that "Wisconsin is the most favored State in the Union, aside from the Carolinas and one or two other states on the Atlantic seaboard," Mr. Hill asserted.

Corn Suffers Heaviest Damage in Minnesota

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Reserve moisture in the soil and the ripening of small grains before the series of hot waves struck the Northwest saved most of Minnesota from the havoc wrought by the drought in the grain states, Andrew Boss, director of the University Farm Experiment Station, said.

The corn crop, however, has been severely damaged, he said. Experts are of the opinion that the crop has been cut a third by the six-week dry spell.

Iowa Quick to Declare State Needs No Relief

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—No drought relief action has been taken in Iowa because there is not sufficient need for it, according to Mark G. Thornburg, secretary of the State Department of Agriculture. Corn, potatoes and pastures are seriously affected and heavy losses will occur in individual instances. However, any existing belief that Iowa is in dire need, he says, is a misapprehension.

North Dakota Situation Still Remains in Doubt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FARGO, N. D. — Crop prices in North Dakota during the next 30 days will determine whether an emergency has been caused by the drought of the last six weeks, N. D. Gorman, state county-agent leader, said upon his return from an inspection tour late Aug. 13.

Mr. Gorman interviewed many farmers and 33 county agents under his direction, finding generally that barely enough feed exists to carry live stock through the winter. Should wheat prices rise, together with those of flax and rye, farmers will have enough money to ship in feed, while should prices slump further, they will be forced to feed wheat and rye to their stock.

Opinions Differ on Need of Relief for Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex.—Texas is in much greater distress over the low price of cotton than over drought conditions, in the opinion of Dr. A. B. Cox, director of the bureau of business research at the University of Texas. Dr. Cox was formerly cotton statistical expert of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Rains within a few weeks will prevent undue loss of cotton, he said. Drought is still general over the State, with least effect in the southern portion of the State and growing steadily greater in the north and west.

No drought relief is needed in Texas, George B. Terrill, state agricultural commissioner, declared a few days ago. Gov. Dan Moody, however, does not concur with this opinion and has wired President Hoover urging that Texas be extended federal aid for drought.

Wheat Goes to Hogs

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—A carload of best grade Texas wheat was shipped to Linden, Tex., Aug. 14., to be used as hog feed. The wheat sold at 97 cents a bushel and is the cheapest feed on the market, the grain firm making the shipment said.

Virginia Apple Crop Cut

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A drop of 1,000,000 barrels, or almost 33 1-3 per cent, in Virginia's apple production this year, from that of 1929 is forecast by the United States crop reporting board. The loss is attributed to the hot spell.

EMIGRATION TO URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.) —The Polish emigration counsellor for South America has arrived here to study the possibilities of increased Polish emigration to Uruguay. There are already 5000 Polish colonists in Uruguay.

Kemal's Sister Joins New Turkish Party

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Galata

MAKBOULE HANOUM, sister of Mustafa Kemal, President of the Turkish Republic, has joined the new free Republican Party which forms the opposition to the Popular Party from which the present Turkish Government was formed. The new party has applied for the registration necessary according to Turkish law.

The party attaches great importance to the maintenance of good relations with neighboring states and all foreign powers. It is generally predicted that the fall of Ismet Pasha's Cabinet will not be long delayed.

British Columbia to Check Chinese

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The resources of the British Columbia Government and its police will be thrown into a campaign to compel Chinese vegetable growers to obey the marketing laws of this Province.

After being informed that "an alien race is systematically attempting to flout the laws of this country," Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Prime Minister, announced that the Government stood firmly behind the enforcement committee, and would give it the full and active cooperation of its police force. "The laws of this country must be enforced and will be enforced," Dr. Tolmie said.

"The question at issue," said F. M. Black, chairman of the enforcement committee, "has become something far more important than the price of agricultural produce, as fixed by our committee, and which the Chinese potato growers are failing to observe. It has become a systematic and organized attempt to disobey and discredit the laws of British Columbia by an alien race which we believe cannot be tolerated."

VON HINDENBURG CALLS LIBEL ISSUE CLOSED

BERLIN (AP)—President von Hindenburg did what he could to nullify his defamation suit against the Fascist editor and Reichstag member Paul Goebbels.

A letter from the President was read before an appellate court hearing in which it was stated that he is now convinced that Goebbels, in writing an article captioned "Is von Hindenburg Still Alive?" did not intend a personal insult.

"I should withdraw my complaint if it were legally possible," he said. "Inasmuch as it is not, I declare that I personally regard the incident as closed and have no further interest in punishment of Herr Goebbels."

MEARS, GLOBE-GIRDLER TO FLY OVER RUSSIA

NEW YORK (AP)—John Henry Mears and his pilot, Henry J. Brown of Cleveland, will sail for London within 10 days to fly across Russia and Siberia and familiarize themselves with conditions which they expect to confront in an attempted round-the-world flight in the summer of 1931.

Mears and Brown returned Aug. 14 by ship from Harbor Grace, N. F., where their plane cracked up Aug. 3 as it took off for Dublin. They were taking off on the second leg of a flight in which they hoped to traverse the globe in 15 days or less and to bring back to Mears the globe-circling record which he lost last year to the Graf Zeppelin.

New Luster Given Advertising Pages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To get a fair picture of present-day life, the historian of the future should turn to the advertisements not the news columns of most current newspapers, according to Waldemar Kaempffert, director of the Museum of Science and Industry, founded by Julius Rosenwald.

The news columns chronicle "the outrageously exceptional," said Mr. Kaempffert, while the advertisements reflect the normal activities of the majority of the people.

Reading the news of Chicago in many journals, one might expect to find the advertising columns filled with notices of guns and firearms for sale, he said. Instead, one reads page after page devoted to constructive purposes, labor-saving devices, food, clothing, etc. Mr. Kaempffert thought newspapers might give more space to progress of invention, which he regarded as the really significant news of the day.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RADIOCASTS PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Two radio programs which include readings from the Bible, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and authorized Christian Science literature are to be radiocast this month by Station WHAS, Louisville (820 kilocycles), under auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Louisville, Ky.

The dates are Monday, Aug. 18, and Wednesday, Aug. 27, each at 2 p. m., central standard time.

CHILE PRACTICES ECONOMY

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Carlos Froedden, Minister of the Interior, Aug. 12 ordered a reduction of 500,000 pesos a year in the cost of operating the Interior Department. This move is in line with the new policy of economy adopted since recent Cabinet changes were made by President Ibañez.

British Augment Forces to Quash Afridi Upheaval

BOMBAY, India (AP) — A special military expedition of considerable dimensions was understood here Aug. 14 to be headed toward the Peshawar northwest frontier district in consequence of apparent official resolve to suppress continued tribal unrest there.

Reports from Lahore said that a large body of infantry, cavalry, and air force had been dispatched to Peshawar, with armored cars accompanying them.

The movement was taken generally as indicating the authorities regarded the tribal upheaval as continuing serious, notwithstanding the immediately improved situation at Peshawar.

It was said here that the Mohmands and Shinwaris, among the most formidable of the tribal warriors, have not yet responded to attempts of the Haji of Turangzai and other leaders to arouse them to action.

SIMLA, India (AP)—From every sign reported Aug. 14 it appeared that the Afridi uprising and campaign against Peshawar had been beaten back.

The threatened tribal attack on Kohat has not materialized. The marauding bands on Peshawar apparently had withdrawn. Intelligence reports indicate that Tihrat villagers are pursuing their normal peaceful activities.

ENGLISH EARL PASSES ON

LONDON (AP)—The Earl of Waldegrave passed on here today. He was Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria almost continuously from 1886 to 1896 and was captain of the yeoman of the guard from 1896 to 1906. The Earl was chief Conservative whip in the House of Lords from 1896 to 1911.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Estelle L. Menshing, Hollis, N. Y.
Charles H. Menshing, Hollis, N. Y.
Walter H. Magee, Piqua, O.
Mrs. A. W. Schirring, Cleveland, O.
A. W. Schirring, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. R. W. Schirring, Cleveland, O.
R. W. Schirring, Cleveland, O.
F. H. Wright, La Grange, Ill.
Mrs. May O. Nafe, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. Helen Foster Skoien, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella Leib Darby, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Alice Baker Le Fevre, York, Pa.
Mrs. May L. Rodman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Carolyn Rodman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Rachel Rodman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Katherine Miller, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Minnie R. Delson, Chicago, Ill.
H. A. Marks, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Louise Eddy, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Floy Marks, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Mabel Ashby, Toronto, Canada.
Miss Minnie Ashby, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Helen M. Falconer, Westmount, P. Q., Canada.
Mrs. W. J. Burton, Terry, Mont.
W. J. Burton, Terry, Mont.
Mrs. S. R. Murfitt, Terry, Mont.
Miss Belle M. Perkins, New York City.
Mrs. Else Wolff, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Josephine Stewart, Houston, Tex.
Hancel Langham, Beaumont, Tex.
Mrs. Emma B. Scott, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Catherine Kuester, New York City.
Miss Catherine Kuester, New York City.
B. C. Mason, New York City.
Mr. Siegman and daughter, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Miss Ida May Goldy, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. Schaefer, New York City.
M. Schaefer, New York City.
Annabelle Werno, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth R. Marley, Chicago, Ill.
W. J. Daninghurg, Darien, Conn.
Mrs. Charles McKinney Drexel and son, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Mrs. Minerva Luehm, McKeesport, Pa.
Charles C. Luehm, McKeesport, Pa.
Mrs. Carrie Reed, McKeesport, Pa.
Helen P. Fader, Washington, D. C.
Elizabeth Cole, Newton Centre, Mass.
Ruth Rinehart, St. Louis, Mo.
George W. Rinehart, St. Louis, Mo.
Louise S. Burton, Leesburg, Fla.
Mrs. Elizabeth Shepperson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Mary L. Watson, South Boston, Mass.
Miss Susie F. Lewis, Blundellsands, Eng.
Mrs. Susannah F. Lewis, Blundellsands, Eng.
Miss Frances J. Shute, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Waldo A. Hackett, Arlington, Mass.
Miss Viola Burnstead, Denver, Colo.
Isabel B. Fagin, Fullerton, Calif.
Jean T. Fagin, Fullerton, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Walker, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mrs. Walzer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Moyra Melrose, Montreal, Canada.
Mrs. J. C. Klein, New York City.
Mrs. Lillian Ernstein, New York City.
Mrs. Anna Brooks, Cleveland, O.
Ruth M. Trafton, Mankato, Minn.
Jean Behrend, Milwaukee, Wis.
Helen F. Liddicoat, Cleveland, O.
Mary Alexander, Osceola, Ia.
Gordon Wright, Montreal, Canada.
Suzanne Silvestre, New York City.
Lilian Sharp, Manchester, England.
Mabel Perrin Titus, Los Angeles, Calif.
Idamaye Hagenstein, Fullerton, Calif.
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DRY LAW CALLED DEMOCRACY TEST AT VIRGINIA

Utilities Head Declares 'Public Education' Campaign Will Continue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Prohibition enforcement by the Government and observance by the individual as a test of democracy, as opposed to the theory which places individual liberty of action above the interest of society as a whole, was debated before the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia before the largest audience which has yet gathered for one of the Open Forum sessions.

Dr. Ernest Cherrington, general secretary of the World League Against Alcoholism, speaking on prohibition enforcement and observance, declared that by all the tests of popular representation in Congress and Supreme Court decisions, the prohibition law is nothing more nor less than the translation of American public opinion into American constitutional law, and that the popular cry that the law is unenforceable and should therefore be repealed as "an indictment of popular government itself."

His opponent, Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, rested her case against prohibition on the contention that the law is not being enforced, that it "violates certain fundamental rights of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution" and that it goes contrary to the sentiment of many communities, which should be free to settle the question in their own way.

Mrs. Kelly's contention that each state should be allowed to develop its own system of controlling the liquor traffic brought from a member of the audience the question as to what her organization would suggest as an alternative method of abolishing the saloon if national prohibition should be repealed. She replied that state organizations of anti-prohibitionists are now working on plans fitted to local needs, but was unable to describe any of these plans.

Dry Law Legally Tested

Dr. Cherrington declared that real personal liberty can exist only where society is protected from the acts of those who "place personal desire above the common good." He pointed to the fact that the Supreme Court in more than 60 rulings handed down in the last 10 years has never once hinted at any legal weak point in the Eighteenth Amendment as "a record in Supreme Court decisions on a great controversial question."

"The entire history of the nation shows no parallel to the degree of official sanction of any provision of the Constitution or any law comparable with this record," Dr. Cherrington declared. "If such a law, which has met all the tests, after such a record of 10 years, is to be ignored or nullified with impunity, then what law or constitutional provision under our system of government is to be observed and enforced? The slogan of a defiant minority, that the law cannot be enforced, is not an indictment of the purpose of whatever the particular law happens to be; it is an indictment of popular government itself."

Describing the Socialist faith as "the inspiration to seek a larger measure of freedom in the understanding that the condition of that freedom is the capacity to coöperate for the common good," Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist Party in the United States and candidate for Congress from the sixth New York district, in a formal address declared that "it is absurd to talk of economic individualism in the old sense in a land of chain stores, chain banks and even chain farms, a land where a roomful of men control the credit resources of the country and about the same number the major part of our electric power."

Education or Propaganda

The present system of economic control is undemocratic in purpose and method. Mr. Thomas asserted, since "no order dedicated to profit can put human values first."

A machine age, he continued, needs "essential respect for freedom of associations, of speech and of the press."

In a brief reference to prohibition, Mr. Thomas declared "among these essential liberties I have not classed the right to drink with the right to think. I have never felt that high sounding talk of the duty of civil obedience comes with good grace from men who pass all the risks to their bootleggers and merely support financially and morally the criminal rackets which are bound up in other cities than Chicago with the liquor traffic."

Public utilities regulation, a subject which has been more hotly debated than any other topic on the institute program, was again the feature of the "Round Table on Business and Government," at which Mr. Thomas's program for government ownership of railroads, water power, public utilities and all industries essential to the public was sharply challenged by Martin J. Insull, president of the Middle West Utilities Company.

A statement by Mr. Insull that the public utilities interests would continue their campaign of "public education" regardless of the recent investigation of their methods by the Federal Trade Commission aroused Dr. Thomas H. Reed of Harvard University to protest that the campaign is not one of education, but of spreading propaganda for private power control in the guise of unbiased facts.

Mr. Insull insisted that "without favorable public opinion toward the utilities, the immense funds necessary to their operation would not be forthcoming. The publicity work we do is absolutely open and above board."

ONTARIO AIDING JOBLESS PROBLEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government is proceeding quickly with a building program which will greatly relieve the provincial unemployment problem, according to G. Howard Ferguson, Premier. The Provincial Government is prepared for an outlay of $2,000,000 in Toronto alone. A new building for the provincial museum is planned, and excavation for an addition to the Government eastern office block of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park will be commenced this autumn.

The Government has also laid out its highway construction program with a view to the unemployment situation. It will also give employment to many men on the extension work on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad. A large sum of money is already being spent on a new administration building at the Agricultural College, Guelph.

PEACE DECLARED NECESSARY FOR TRADE STABILITY

(Continued from Page 1)

an active participant in the war or not, which like the United States, has developed surplus productive capacity needing a world market.

"Under the conditions we are facing, another war would be not only an atavistic crime, but an economic blunder of the first magnitude.

"Since war would be a fatal blunder, only intensifying to the point of impossibility the process of experimentation in finding any possible solution to the fundamental ill, then the economic pressure must lead not to war, but to international economic coöperation, and that this is the answer is already clearly shown in Europe.

Among the "palliatives" to the situation created by the relatively decreasing gold supply, Professor Gay mentioned the international bank recently established at Basel, Switzerland, which, he said, might aid by "the concentration of gold reserves."

The workings of this institution were explained to the conference by David L. Shillinglaw, vice-president of Forgan Grey & Co., investment bankers, Chicago, who said:

"The bank places coöperation on a systematic basis." It should result in restriction of the scramble for gold. It should render the movement of credit and money more efficient. It will tend to increase the number of countries on the gold basis. It will tend to improve financial relations between former belligerents by the establishment of a permanent intercourse among them.

Coöperation Progressing

"The coöperation of nations has been progressing gradually since the rehabilitation of Austria and Hungary. The economic world is becoming more and more closely integrated, and from whatever angle viewed, the establishment of the Bank for International Settlements will bring a greater degree of coöperation in finance and industry which means a more stable and secure world order."

At the round table on the Far-Eastern situation Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University took up the question of extraterritoriality in China and the question of China's legal right to terminate the so-called "unequal treaties."

Pointing out that already the Chinese Government has regained control over nine former concessions, and that only 14 remain under the administration of foreign interests, Professor Blakeslee said, "This is an extraordinary success for a state, such as China, which has been torn by civil war during the greater part of the past two decades."

Yuen Li-liang, former Judge of the Shanghai Provisional Court, called attention to the success of that court as an object lesson in the abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

Disinterest Criticized

The failure of the United States to take an interest at disarmament conferences in the Mediterranean, and in French and Italian controversies, was criticized at the round table on limitation of armaments.

Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, U. S. N., said, "It has been a bad policy because it has weakened our influence in France and Italy," while A. T. Polyzoides, editor of Atlantis, New York, explained that as a result of American disregard and a slackening of British interest, "limitation of armaments has become a more or less academic subject as far as the Mediterranean is concerned."

At the round table on Pan-American problems, Prof. Jesse S. Reeves of the University of Michigan predicted that Mexico will soon join the League of Nations. The suggestion that the United States has made an attempt to influence Mexico or any other nation with reference to joining or withdrawing from the League, he declared to be fanciful.

Professor Reeves doubted the possibility of war in Latin America because no Latin-American country, except Bolivia, has unsatisfied territorial ambitions, and because Latin-American countries, led by the example of Brazil, have generally accepted arbitration for the settlement of boundary disputes.

French Doubt Peace Sincerity

In the second of his lectures, Aug. 13, on "France and the Disarmament Problem," Dr. Paul Mantoux, interpreting secretary at the Paris peace conference, cited the history and experiences of France to explain the French contention that "armament is a consequence as well as a cause of distress among nations."

The reluctance of France to proceed to disarm without more guarantees of security than the other nations of Europe appear willing to grant, results, he explained, from French doubt as to whether the state of mind of Europe has progressed sufficiently along the path of peace to make security possible without armaments.

"As long as anarchy prevails," he said, "how can disarmament be safely accepted and sincerely executed? Would not a nation which disarms under such conditions run the risk of falling a victim to the bad faith and sinister designs of others?"

Dr. Mantoux recalled that at the Paris conference France was not the only nation wishing to retain its means of self-protection until world conditions offered a better prospect of lasting peace.

"Although the United States is not exposed to such dangers, President Wilson did not propose to abandon the relative position acquired during the war by the American Navy," he pointed out.

Is the Lambkin About to Bite the Boy?

MUSIC HATH CHARMS—PER-HAPS

The Youthful Shepherd's Playing Is Evidently Being Received in a Rather Discourteous Manner by the Animals He Is Tending. Most of Them Have Turned Their Backs on Him, and Judging by the "Nasty Look" in the Lamb's Eye, He Is Asking Him "For Gosh's Sake" (or Whatever the Equivalent Is in Bulgarian) to "Cut Out the Tooting," and Let Him Return in Peace to Nibble the Succulent Grass.

In the Land of the Wild Roses Bulgarian Lads Watch Their Sheep

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The most popular and characteristic musical instruments used in Bulgaria are the flute and the bagpipe. And very often these are made by the shepherd boys and village men who play upon them. But the very best of them are manufactured by the maisters in the village of Shipka, in the heart of the high Balkan Mountains.

Shipka means wild rose and although it may seem to many that there is nothing in common between the delicate pink roses of the wild Balkan crags and the raucous screaming of an ugly bagpipe, still anyone who has heard the pure, plaintive, piercing melody of a shepherd's flute coming from a distant forest, defile or lonely mountain side cannot but feel that some of the notes of the wild rose have gotten into the song.

Shipka is a tidy and self-respecting village of 700 houses, which means a fairly large one for Bulgaria. It looks down upon the largest rose valley in Europe, producing most of the rose oil used by the human race, and looks up at the famous Pass of Shipka where a handful of unarmed Bulgarian villagers checked a whole Turkish army half a century ago when Russia was fighting for Bulgaria's liberation.

Most of the inhabitants of most of its low, red-tiled houses go out early every morning to work in the myriad tiny fields, scattered black and green and golden on every side, but a number stay at home in little wide-open shops, where, sitting cross-legged on the floor, they make whistles, flutes and bagpipes.

These maisters who inherited their profession and skill in a long line from their grandfathers' grandfathers do all their work by hand and with simple tools, but the products they turn out are much sought throughout the whole country. They may not have the magic of the music of a certain very famous piper, yet when village musicians inflate those pigskins and force that monotonous bass growl and the lighter, shriller trills from the pipes of the bagpipes no Bulgarian youth can keep his feet still.

On St. Peter's days and St. George's days and half a hundred other saints' days, in how many hundreds of villages gay youths and maidens have clasped hands in long, sinuous circles and in wild, rhythmic steps, stamping and leaping, have wound their folk dances for hour upon hour! And how many lonely hours in distant solitary hills have shepherd boys charmed away with the poignant, beseeching, appealing notes blown from the dainty wild rose flutes!

Lighthouse Winner Will Receive $10,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Regulations to govern the second and final competition to determine the architect for the Columbus Memorial Lighthouse, proposed by the Pan-American Union as a combined sea and air beacon to stand at the entrance of the New World at Santo Domingo, have been made public.

Rio de Janeiro has definitely been picked as the city where the final award by the international jury is to be made. Each of the 10 competitors, who ranked at the head of 455 architects from 46 countries in the first competition decided at Madrid in 1929, is to submit not more than six drawings and two models of his project by May 15, 1931.

The architect who is awarded the first prize will receive $10,000 and the commission to proceed with construction of whatever part of the buildings the Pan-American Union decides to build at once. The designs are required to allow for erection of the memorial in units, so that completion of the 400-foot tower equipped with a revolving sea and air beacon, the airport facilities, museum and other features specified may be extended over a period of years if necessary.

The winner of second place in the competition is to receive $7500, third $5000, fourth $2500 and the other six $1000 each.

CANADIAN CONSTABLES DISCUSS COMMUNISM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—To cope with the menace of Communism, which is prevalent in many Canadian centers including Toronto and Hamilton, the Chief Constable Association passed a resolution which seeks an amendment to the Criminal Code, governing vagrancy and aimed at preventing unlawful assembly.

A committee was elected by the association which will wait upon the Minister of Justice at an early date when this matter will be introduced. Chief Draper, Toronto, said this would be in the interests of higher citizenship and would better enable the chiefs in Canada to keep a check on the "Reds."

James Smith, chief of Walkerville, is the new president of the association. Next year's convention will be held in Quebec city.

WANTS ECUADOR IN LEAGUE

QUITO, Ecuador (By U. P.)—The Chancellor recommended to the Ecuadorean Congress Aug. 12 that Ecuador enter the League of Nations. He based his recommendation on his statement that representation in Geneva will give Ecuador a valuable contact "with all civilized nations."

Canada Improves Quality of Sheep

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With Canada not producing as much lamb and wool as are consumed in the country, it is natural that there is no let-up in the sheep-raising industry.

All over Canada dipping is being regarded more and more as a regular matter of routine and a larger percentage of Canadian sheep passed through the dipping tanks this year than ever before. The improvement in the type of stock used has been maintained, and this, coupled with the war on parasites, has resulted in better sheep.

There has been a favorable response from consumers, the per capita consumption of lamb during the last twelve months rising fully a pound. Much of this increase is traced to our growing tourist traffic, United States visitors demanding high-quality lamb which the Canadian producers have been endeavoring to produce in larger quantities in the last two years.

NEW YORK PUBLISHER RETIRES FROM HOUSE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Announcement of the resignation of George Palmer Putnam, vice-president and treasurer of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, was made at the offices of the firm on Aug. 13. Mr. Putnam has disposed of his interests to his cousin, Palmer Cosslett Putnam, son of the late Maj. George Haven Putnam and grandson of the founder of the house. The company was said to be the oldest publishing concern in America under continuous ownership and management. It was founded in 1837 by the first George Palmer Putnam.

At the same time it was made known that Minton, Balch & Co., one of the youngest publishing concerns, will become a part of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The management of the Putnam house hereafter will rest in a board consisting of Irving Putnam, president, brother of the late Major Putnam; Melville Minton, vice-president; Palmer Cosslett Putnam, treasurer, and Earle H. Balch, secretary. Edmund W. Putnam, son of Irving Putnam, will become vice-president and director of the Putnam book store.

EGYPT ADDS TO NITRATE ORDER

SANTIAGO, Chile (By UP)—Egypt will purchase 48,000 tons of Chilean nitrates in the next year, the ministry of finance announced Aug. 13. This represents an increase of 3000 tons over last year.

WOMAN HEADS LEGION POST

TARBORO, N. C. (AP)—Miss Hattie Shackleford, a Red Cross nurse, has been elected commander of the Eason Tiney Post of the American Legion here.

BIG OPERATORS SEEKING NEW USE FOR RUBBER

British Dealers Devise Additional Ways to Relieve Situation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Extensive development of new uses for rubber, as well as the proposed 25 per cent restriction, is essential to Britain—whether Holland joins in or not—according to the head of one of London's largest and most progressive rubber concerns, interviewed on the work of the Anglo-Dutch Rubber Committee, which has been busy with plans for improving the situation.

The Malayan Government, says this authority, has just decided to allocate £1,500,000 for a rubber propaganda campaign, but to advise people to use more rubber (particularly in view of the condition of the American market) without helping them to do so was considered useless.

A suggestion which is being much discussed privately between British rubber producers is that from the untapped rubber pool, resulting from restriction, rubber should be offered to British and American users at a reduced price for starting new industries, or for replacing existing materials used in industry. He said there were scores of new uses to which manufacturers could be induced to put rubber.

Then there is that great field, the rubber road. The making of bricks would be a rather technical process, necessitating central factories in which the rubber producing companies might take shares. But if rubber bricks could be offered to public bodies at low prices a great field would be opened.

Ex-Dry New Yorker Explains Attitude

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Eberly Hutchinson, chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, who has been consistently ranked in the dry column, announced here on Aug. 13 that he now favors modification, but not repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. Hutchinson represents the Fulton-Hamilton County district and is a delegate to the Republican state convention, meeting in Albany on Sept. 25. He said he would approve a move to bring about a state referendum on modification of the federal law and a state or municipal dispensary system, since he believed that a majority of the people of the state were for modification that would "permit states, within limits maintained by the Federal Government, to set up some sort of a dispensing agency under state or municipal control."

"I am sure, however," he added, "that the people never will stand for any change that will lead to licensing private individuals to go into the liquor traffic."

While the wets made much over Mr. Hutchinson's change, the drys did not attach great importance to it.

DO-X TEST FLIGHTS CALLED SATISFACTORY

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany (AP)—Claudius Dornier, airplane designer and builder, said Aug. 14 trial flights of the giant airplane DO-X with its new Curtiss motors thus far have been satisfactory.

Richard Wagner, the pilot, will continue the tests until Aug. 25 when the plane must be demonstrated before transportation ministry officials with a view to securing a government license. The DO-X is being groomed for a transatlantic flight.

MEXICO GREETS TEXAS STUDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—Friendship between the two largest states of their respective countries was evidenced by the recent excursion of teachers and students from Alpine, Tex., to Chihuahua's state capital, to study educational methods. Courtesies were extended the visitors by military as well as civil authorities, the Rotary Club, the teaching profession and private individuals.

The entertainment included a visit to the old famous silver mines in picturesque Santa Eulalia and to Chihuahua's great smelter; also, a literary and musical program at the State Institute. The tourists placed a beautiful wreath at the foot of Hidalgo's monument, and with equal cordiality the hosts placed a large American flag on the stage of the State Institute during the entertainment.

St. Lawrence Power Commission Named

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The membership of the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission, which is to formulate a plan for the practical production of waterpower at the Long Sault Rapids in the St. Lawrence River, was named late on Aug. 13 by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Prof. Robert M. Haig of the School of Business, Columbia University, is named as chairman.

The four other members are: Frederick M. Davenport (R.), Representative from New York, professor of law and politics, Hamilton College; Julius Henry Cohen, counsel to the Port Authority of New York; Thomas F. Conway (D.) of Plattsburg, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, and Samuel L. Fuller, member of the banking firm of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., New York City.

The commission must report to the Legislature on Jan. 15, 1931. An appropriation of $200,000 was made available for the commission's work. The commission is to consider, first, a public plan for the St. Lawrence hydro-electric development. If it is unable to find a program feasible, private leasing under State control is to be considered.

Governor Roosevelt expressed complete satisfaction with the make-up of the commission.

"Politics did not enter into the selections," he said.

Bishop Convicted of Diverting Wine

NEW YORK (AP)—Bishop Charles Mrzena of the Czechoslovak Orthodox Catholic Church was convicted by a jury Aug. 14 of conspiring to violate the prohibition laws by diverting sacramental wine to bootleg channels.

Victor Dumbra and Saul Grifler, wine brokers, and Daniel Cella, Michael Ricucci, Robert Maggi and John Antonelli, truckmen, were found guilty with him. Judge Thomas deferred sentence until Aug. 15.

The Government charged that the bishop had forged withdrawal permits, had drawn wine for churches which never received it, and that he received $1 a gallon for the wine diverted. It estimated that some $40,000 had been received by him and his coconspirators in one year.

Bishop Mrzena came to the United States several years ago with Czechoslovak credentials and was ordained a bishop in this city. Many of the priests in his jurisdiction complained of his actions, and Mrzena, without relinquishing his office as bishop, obtained ordination in the Methodist Episcopal Church and has conducted a mission in Manhattan.

He is expected to appeal.

$600 FINE RETURNED TO CANADIAN AIRMAN

OTTAWA (AP)—A $600 fine imposed at St. Paul on Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, president of the Aviation League of Canada has been ordered returned, he was informed from Washington Aug. 8.

The fine was for a violation of a regulation which requires airplane pilots to report to their customs officers on arrival in the United States. It was pointed out to Washington that General MacBrien had made every effort to find an officer in both Chicago and St. Paul.

COMMERCIAL PLANES WIN GAS TAX CASE

GUTHRIE, Okla. (AP)—Airlines were exempted from paying Oklahoma's gas tax on fuel used in transportation business, a federal court ruled Aug. 13 in granting a permanent injunction preventing the state auditor collecting the tax, which was held unconstitutional.

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Glories of 'Golden' Samarkand Opened Up by Turksib Railway

Ancient Capital of Tamerlane Preserves Mighty Monuments of Asiatic Conqueror, Though Modern Soviet Civilization Sweeps On

This is the ninth of a series of 10 articles contributed by the Moscow correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on his recent trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railroad.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAMARKAND, Uzbekistan—"Golden" Samarkand, enriched by its conquering ruler, Tamerlane, in the fourteenth century with the spoils of a large part of Asia, deserves all the tributes that have been lavished on it by poets of East and West alike.

As the shrine and memorial of a beautiful and vanished civilization it ranks with Rome and Athens, Peking and Constantinople. It differs from those cities in lying far off the main roads of international travel and in having been, for the last 15 years, practically inaccessible to the ordinary tourist. The restrictions which the Tsarist Government imposed upon foreign travel in Central Asia have been reinforced and tightened; and it was only in the spring of 1930, in connection with the opening of the Turkestan-Silberia Railroad, that permission was granted to a large party of foreign journalists to visit the ancient cities of inner Asia, Samarkand and Bokhara.

Long before the Christian era, on the present site of Samarkand, stood a city known as Marakanda. Here Alexander the Great is believed to have made his headquarters. Later the city came to be known as Afrosiab. Later still it was destroyed by the merciless hordes of Genghiz Khan; and today the ruins of Afrosiab, which lie outside the native city of Samarkand, are a hunting ground for archæologists.

Ruthless Son of Steppes

Tamerlane, ruthless son of the Central Asian steppes, made Samarkand the undisputed center of Central Asiatic Muhammadan architecture and decorative art.

One of the most striking memorials of Tamerlane's period is the Shach-i-Zinda, considered the holiest place in Samarkand, and associated with the Prophet Muhammad's cousin, Kussam Eben Abbas.

In the beautiful ornamentation of the Shach-i-Zinda one can see the meeting in Samarkand of streams of art from all Asia: blue tiles from Persia and Irak; the representation of a heron among tree branches—contrary to the Muhammadan tradition against depicting living forms—suggesting the Chinese art of the Ming epoch; inlaid ivory from India.

Even more impressive than the Shach-i-Zinda is the tremedous ruin of Bibi Khanum, the largest mosque within a radius of thousands of miles, built by Tamerlane in honor of his favorite wife.

"Its cupola would have been unique if the sky had not been its repetition; its arch would have stood alone, if the Milky Way had not been its fellow."

Thus an old Asiatic chronicler described Bibi Khanum in the days of its glory, when thousands of the faithful gathered every Friday within its enormous circumference, of more than an acre. Now much of the structure is destroyed, partly as a result of earthquakes. But the grandeur of the conception is still visible. Here is an enormous open space, surrounded by gates, towers and walls in various stages of crumbling, but still, in many cases, retaining their characteristic covering of blue-colored tiles. Near the center of the open space is a marble stand, eight feet long by eight feet broad, on which a huge Koran could be placed.

In its vast open expanse, with no covering but the sky, the mosque of Bibi Khanum suggests the Temple of Heaven in Peiping. This, the stateliest of Tamerlane's memorials, appears on the way to gradual destruction. But in its decline Bibi Khanum remains unconquerably beautiful, unspoiled by any clumsy efforts at restoration, with the massive remains of its gates and walls and its minarets still lifted toward the deep blue Turkestan sky, which seems to impart its own marvelous color to so much of the architecture of Samarkand.

Famous Horsetail Standard

Finally one enters the mausoleum of Tamerlane himself, originator of most of the architectural glories of Samarkand. The conqueror of half of Asia is commemorated by an edifice which rises in a large fluted dome, beneath which one finds his memorial stone of nephrite, or rare black jade. It is the largest piece of this particular stone known to be in existence. Near the stone hangs Tamerlane's horsetail standard, while in a lower vault is a second series of three stones, supposed to mark the last resting place of Tamerlane, his grandson, Ulug Bek, and one of his ministers.

As one stood in the cool crypt of Tamerlane's mausoleum, the busy modern world of Soviet Samarkand, with its plans for irrigation and collectivizing cotton plantations and building factories and electric power plants seemed far away. Yet there was perhaps more in common between the Samarkand of Tamerlane and the Samarkand of the Soviet than would appear at first glance.

COMING LIQUIDATION OF ZIONIST AGENCY

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Revisionist daily Doarhayom Aug. 14 says it has learned from an authorized source that the Zionist officials in New York, London and Berlin intend to liquidate the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine, uniting Zionists and non-Zionists for the direction of Jewish repatriation work in Palestine.

The newspaper declares the Zionist leaders have become convinced of the hopelessness of further coöperation and the non-Zionists seemingly also are not satisfied. The newspaper adds that the non-Zionists have not coöperated financially, the income of the colonization fund after consolidation being smaller than when the Zionists alone operated the agency.

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FARMS CENSUS AIDS WORK IN NORTH CAROLINA

Federal Department Agent Helps State in Annual Activity Check

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Aided by more than 1000 tax listers in 100 counties, the State Department of Agriculture takes a complete farm census of North Carolina each year, and the figures are published in the Farm Forecaster, official organ of the department, issued through the statistical division, of which Frank Parker is the head. While Mr. Parker is employed by the United States department, he maintains headquarters at Raleigh, in the State Department of Agriculture Building, and reports to William A. Graham, commissioner at stated intervals. Mr. Graham, in turn, appoints those who work in cooperation with Mr. Parker.

The State farm census has proved one of the most popular and helpful features in connection with agricultural activities in North Carolina. It was in 1918 that the county commissioners in many parts of the State were approached with a plan for securing crop statistics through the tax listers. The many advantages and the small additional cost appealed to these officials and, as the result, 88 counties began coöperating in this first state farm census on a voluntary basis. During 1929-1930 every county in the State has coöperated with the Department of Agriculture, with dependable results.

Full information from more than 200,000 farms was collected last year. Indications are that there will be an increase during 1930.

Another coöperating agency is the Post Office Department, it was pointed out by Mr. Parker who, although he is a federal employee, supervises this work for the State as a part of the coöperative arrangement between the federal and state departments.

"The Government has studied every reasonable means available for improving its crop and livestock reporting information," Mr. Parker said. "A coöperative agreement was made with the Post Office Department about five years ago, whereby each rural carrier was to distribute 10 report cards to as many farmers on his route. These were to be filled out and dropped back into the mail box for collection by the rural carrier. They were then to be returned to Raleigh for development into a detailed State report.

"Three such reports are collected annually. Two of these deal with livestock information, in June and December, while the crop acreage report is collected in September."

Further, the North Carolina crop reporting service, in the compilation of the annual farm census, endeavors to get check data from all agencies available. These include mills and elevators, cotton weighers, railroad carlot shipments, shipping associations, peanut cleaners, and others. No information source remains unsolicited for data.

By means of the state census, North Carolina can take stock of itself from an agricultural standpoint every year. The last census shows, for example, that there are now in this State 288,636 cows of milking age on 144,203 farms. There are 249,055 acres of land on 26,385 individual farms given over to the raising of peanuts, while 128,037 farms are devoting 1,890,605 acres to the cultivation of cotton. These figures are but examples of the data secured through the medium of the annual farm census, which shows also the farm wages paid in each county and other interesting facts about agriculture.

Nags and Mokes Get Help in Spain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Good times are coming to cab and cart horses, oxen, donkeys and mules in Spain as a result of the activity of the Animal Welfare Society, to judge from the recent enthusiastic meeting in one of Madrid's biggest theaters, when the society's prizes were presented by the royal princesses. By means of six prizes, the total value of which does not reach $60 a year, the overloading of carts has been stopped and all excessive punishment of draft animals checked.

It is easy in Spain to work up a campaign when the ideal is sound and the methods suitable, and the police have rallied splendidly in support of the society's work.

Six "guardias," who had distinguished themselves by watchfulness, were given prizes, and their example and enthusiasm has not only set the whole of the Madrid police force on the lookout for such rewards, but the Government has decided also to institute the same system among the Civil Guards, who patrol the highways and byways of Spain.

One speaker told how having occasion to remonstrate with a carter who was urging his mule up a hill too energetically for her liking, she produced her member's card and informed him that she could have him fined. "I know the regulations, Señorita," he said, "and the worst of it is so do the mules, and since the society has taken up their case they don't do half the amount of work they used to." But he promised to restrain himself.

Jugoslavians Plan to Get Acquainted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—One of the important innovations of the present Jugoslav régime is an "acquaintance campaign," by means of which it is hoped that the various racial groups in Jugoslavia will become better acquainted with one another and with all parts of their country.

And the special feature of this is that it is peasants, not intellectuals, who are encouraged to travel. They always go in groups and enjoy not only free tickets but usually free food and lodging.

For the most part the "peasant pilgrims" have been Dalmatians, Slovenes and Croats, who have gone from the provinces to Serbia and Belgrade, but now Serbian peasants from the neighborhood of Belgrade have begun to visit Croatia, Dalmatia and Slovenia. They go to the towns and villages, visit model farms and experimental stations, sing folk songs and dance folk dances.

PURE CASTILIANO CLAIMED FOR LATINS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Latin American sensitiveness gave expression to a severe protest against the suggestion that the Spanish speaking countries there did not use pure Castilian, but spoke in dialects. A message from Mexico states that 15 republics addressed an ultimatum to the Spanish Academy demanding explanations and a retraction from the well-known author Serafin Alvarez Quintero.

The author accused of having made so grave a statement has apparently given a flat denial to the allegation that he spoke with any kind of contempt of the tongue used by South Americans, and as the 15 republics had threatened to sever their relations with the Academy and establish authorities each in its own country, the danger of an outbreak of hostilities appears, for the time being, to have been eliminated.

POLISH TRAVEL FAIR ATTRACTS MANY NATIONS

New Republic Displays Great Progress in Building Up Transport System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A great exposition intended to call the attention of all countries to Poland as a country worth knowing opened recently in Poznan under the name of the International Exhibition of Tourism and Means of Communication. Among the foreign countries participating are Italy, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

Poland has had unusual difficulties in bringing her system of communication into line with those of other states. In her partition state before the war there were three sections each gravitating separately toward a different foreign center.

Within the 12 years of her independence, the nation has built many roadways, though these are still insufficient for her growing needs. The waterways were little developed on account of the unregulated rivers in Russian Poland. The new nation is fast making up for these deficiencies. New railways have been opened, and more are under construction. Motor lines are rapidly increasing.

As regards air traffic, Poland, though behind Germany, equals Russia, and is not far behind Great Britain.

Poland has a geographical position which fits her for a medium of transit between West and East Europe, and she is fast improving conditions which will enable her to fill this position.

Tourism is developing. There are many picturesque spots in Poland that are little known and insufficiently equipped for receiving foreign guests. But hotels are springing up; railway traveling is improving; the numerous international congresses held of late years in Poland tend to open up the way for foreign visitors who cannot fail to be charmed by the scenery, the picturesque costumes of the peasants, and the numerous historic and natural points of interest.

The Poznan exhibition has a rich show of pictures by the best Polish landscape painters and photographers showing the huge forests, lakes, rivers, and in the southern portion, the scenes of the Carpathians and the wild Tatra mountains between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

ONTARIO LIGNITE COAL FIELD REPORTED VAST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The lignite coal field in northern Ontario has deposits available of over 100,000,000 tons, according to T. F. Sutherland, Acting Deputy Minister of Mines, who has just returned here after inspection of the area.

Three diamond mines are still operating on a two and one-half mile front. Test shipments of coal have been made to Germany, Dakota, and to the Ontario Research Foundation. On receipt of reports from these sources mining and marketing programs will be placed in operation.

SEAPLANE DISASTER OFFICERS CLEARED

STETTIN, Ger. (AP)—The Maritime Court, which has been investigating capsizing of a flying boat in the Baltic Sea July 7, which caused five fatalities, on Aug. 13 rendered the verdict that officers of the flying boat were not guilty of not having done their utmost under the circumstances to rescue their passengers, but that the flying boat's life saving equipment must be declared inadequate.

Two Americans were victims of the accident, John L. Burkholder of Mount Pleasant, Pa., and Miss Ruth Patricia Northrup of Philadelphia. The other three were German passengers.

'AWARD FOR PEACE' GOES TO STATESMEN

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Alberto De Bary, president of the Order of the Olive Branch, Argentine peace society, announced Aug. 14 that the "great award for peace" would be made to Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State of the United States.

A similar award soon will be delivered to the President of Paraguay.

EMPIRE'S ATHLETES TO MEET IN ONTARIO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont—Many distinguished Canadians will be present here for the opening of the British Empire games on Aug. 16 when outstanding athletes from all parts of the British Empire will entertain the thousands of spectators expected. Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada; R. B. Bennett, Premier of Canada; Mayor Bert Wemp and the board of control of the city of Toronto; Sir Arthur Currie, principal of McGill University; Sir Charles Gordon, and many others will attend.

Many stars in the athletic firmament are already here and in strict training. Wilfrid Legg, the South African star sprinter, who was fifth in the 100-meter final at the Amsterdam Olympiad, and others are attracting spectators at the training camp.

Australia Plans Newsprint Bounty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—Legislation for payment of a bounty of about £4 ($20) a ton on newsprint produced in Australia is pending for the Commonwealth Parliament. The bounty, which will be spread over three years, will cost the Commonwealth more than £1,200,000.

Australia at present obtains most of its newsprint from Canada. Importations reached 135,000 tons, valued at nearly £2,400,000, in 1929. At present newsprint is admitted free of duty from Canada under the trade treaty between the two countries, but there is a duty of £3 a ton on newsprint from other countries, excluding England.

In addition to the bounty, there will be an increase of duty of about $5 a ton. A company with a capital of $5,000,000 is being formed to manufacture newsprint in Tasmania, and a forest of 123,000 acres of hardwood has been acquired. The bounty will be granted on condition that at least 30,000 tons of paper must be manufactured annually, and that if the company manufacturing it makes a profit of more than 10 per cent, the bounty will be reduced correspondingly.

150,000 BRITISH BOYS BELONG TO CLUBS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Nine hundred clubs for boys formed throughout Britain have 150,000 members. They provide places where, when the factory and the workshop close, the boys between the ages of 14 and 18 can have healthy recreation and amusement.

The Duke of Gloucester is the president of the National Association of Boys' Clubs which is responsible for this useful movement. The scheme is in touch with similar organizations elsewhere. T. D'Arcy McGee, president of the Boys' Club Federation in Canada, and W. E. Hall, president of the Boys' Federation of the United States, are to address the next annual general meeting.

The Duke of Gloucester has summed up the movement thus: "At no time in their lives are boys more impressionable than when they leave school at 14 and take up earning their own living. Working boys to a great extent are still left to find their recreation in the streets and cinemas. We want to change that, and to provide clubs where boys could grow fit, physically, socially, and morally, for the tasks which lie before them as citizens."

HARVARD GRADUATE RUNS TIRANA PAPER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania — Three new newspapers have appeared here. One, called Ora, meaning hour, is published and directed by Constantine Chekrezzi, graduate of Harvard University and author of an excellent book in English on "Albania, Past and Present." He is one of the pioneer journalists of Albania, and has taken an important part in many historical events during the last decade. In his paper he tends to emphasize cultural and educational matters of permanent importance.

The second new paper is the Will of the People, which is considered to be the semiofficial organ of the Government, and the third is Arbenie, meaning Albania, which is inclined to be somewhat freer in its attitude.

They all appear three times a week. Other papers appear regularly in Scutari in the north and in Kortcha in the south of Albania.

G. B. S. MIGHT ACCEPT A DUKEDOM, IF . . .

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—"If they could find me a more distinguished title than G. Bernard Shaw, I might consider it!" said the famous British dramatist in answer to a recent report that Ramsay MacDonald had sounded him as to whether he would accept a peerage in order to help the Government's debating strength in the House of Lords.

Mr. Shaw told a News-Chronicle representative that the Prime Minister had not communicated his desire to him. "I suppose there are various dukedoms vacant. They could scarcely offer me less than a dukedom, do you think?"

SUGAR REFINERS MEET IN HAVANA TO STOP WASTES

Economies in Methods at Point of Production to Be Emphasized

HAVANA (AP)—Solution of the world crisis in sugar by economies in refining at the point of production rather than at places removed is the object of a series of conferences now being held in Havana by a group of international sugar experts representing Australia, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and the United States.

The chief conferees are H. C. Armstrong of Sydney, Australia, identified with the British Empire Research Association; Charles C. Krumbhaar, owner of the Houma Sugar Company, Louisiana; J. J. Naugle, president of the International Sugar Corporation; George T. Walker, president of the Matanzas Sugar Company, and Thomas H. Howell Jr., representing Dominican sugar interests.

Use of a vegetable refining substance to open sugar markets in the great Moslem centers, where sugar refining through use of bone-char is taboo because of religious restriction, is one of the man subjects under discussion.

Bankers and Sugar Men to Attempt Stabilization

NEW YORK (AP)—A committee appointed by bankers and various American and Cuban sugar interests to attempt stabilization of the sugar market, on Aug. 13 directed a subcommittee to arrange a conference of domestic beet and cane planters of the United States and insular possessions.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, chairman of the general committee, said committeemen hoped to hold the meeting within 10 days. They believed discussion of the problems of overproduction, with resultant capital losses and unemployment, might produce means for avoiding abnormal surpluses.

HAWKS CROSSES THE CONTINENT IN RECORD 12H. 25M.

(Continued from Page 1)

Sandy Hook and saw the Manhattan towers rise, shadowy, ahead. Then he started his dive for the airport, meanwhile maintaining his tremendous speed that marked his flight from the very start.

Woman Adds Two Records

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Miss Laura Ingalls, 25-year-old New York flier, has added two records to her collection of aviation achievements. One of them she took away from a man.

Flying over Lambert-St. Louis Field Aug. 13, Miss Ingalls completed 714 consecutive barrel rolls, 297 more than the previous record held by Dale Jackson, and 647 more than the previous woman's record, made by Mrs. Betty Lund. Five official observers watched Miss Ingalls's flight and counted the rolls.

Last May at Muskogee, Okla., Miss Ingalls broke her own loop record with 980 consecutive loops.

Radio Beacon in Alaska

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Vessels plying from ports on the northern Pacific coast to the Orient on a course sweeping along the Aleution Islands—one of the foggiest regions known to navigators—are now provided with a radio beacon at Scotch Cap Light Station, Alaska, it is announced by the lighthouse service of the Department of Commerce.

MISSIONARY SHIP VISITS THE CLYDE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The London Missionary Society's schooner, a three-masted auxiliary screw vessel, named the John Williams V, paid a visit to the Clyde recently. This boat is the fifth of a series of what are known in the mission fields as children's ships, for the reason that the cost of building has been defrayed by the contributions of Sunday school children throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The John Williams V is destined for service among the islands of the South Seas. Numerous parties of children paid a visit to the trim little vessel when she arrived at Clyde Place.

After touring the coast of Britain the schooner will proceed to the South Sea Islands where she will take up duties in connection with the mission stations there. Her main work will consist in making periodic calls at the different island groups and in carrying goods for missionary stations and giving passage to missionaries who travel from island to island and to the mainland. She will be stationed at Suva.

Underpaid Women Make Idle Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON — The problem of equal pay for equal work must be settled before women can break the old barriers and cease to be looked upon as inferior beings because they earned less pay, declared Mrs. Blanco-White at a meeting at Bedford College under the auspices of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, at the week-end summer school here.

"As you are paid," Mrs. Blanco-White said, "so you are considered." She added that woman's status would improve only as she ceased to be content to offer herself as a reservoir of cheap labor from which to supply the demands of modern industry. Women, she said, should cease to lend their aid to the building up of a false economic position which kept men upon the dole and helped to aggravate the question of unemployment. This question was going to tax the statesmen and economists of the next generation; it was a matter of what was going to be done with the unemployed man in face of the readjustments of modern conditions of life and work.

Mrs. J. S. Stocks, addressing the opening meeting of the school, deplored the fact that women were not yet fully ready to exchange the position of privileges without rights for that of rights without privileges.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone dealt with the position of women in relation to the problem which, as it was pointed out, has more to answer for in the making of social difficulties than any other: the problem of housing.

AMATEUR MOVIES FOSTERED IN LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—With the ranks of amateur movie picture makers ever on the increase it is not surprising that a more ambitious organization than those already existing should be deemed necessary. This has now come into being under the title of "The Society of Movie Picture Makers" which is to encourage film production by amateurs and aid the progress of all branches of cinematography.

The headquarters of the society are in Trefoil House just off Charing Cross Road where there is an up-to-date private theater to seat 100 people and equipped with standard projection apparatus.

Winthrop Sends News and Blessings in Letter to Son John in Old England

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Aug. 14, 1630.—Governor Winthrop writes letters today. From mid-afternoon until sunset he refused to be interrupted. To his "very loving son, Mr. John Winthrop, at Groton, Suffolk," he wrote: "I received your letters by Mr. Huson's ship, and do much rejoice, and bless the Lord, for the good news of all your welfares. For our condition here, and our voyage hither, I wrote to you, about a fortnight since, by Mr. Revel, but more fully in a journal and relation which I sent to your uncle Downing; yet I could not make any perfect relations for want of time and leisure, and I am still as much straitened as before, so I must refer you and all my friends to my former report as it is."

The "former report" to which he refers is in part as follows: "It hath pleased the Lord to bring us hither in peace (blessed be his name). We had a comfortable passage, and I found that love and respect from Captain Milburne, our master, as I may not forget. I pray (if he be returned before you come hither) take occasion to see him, and remember my kind salutations to him and his wife. It is like you shall hear (before this come to you) how the Lord hath disposed of your brother Henry. The Lord teach you and the rest by it to remember your Creator in the days of your youth, and to improve your time in his service while it lasts.

"The unexpected troubles and necessities, which are fallen upon us, will bring a great deal of business and care upon thee; but be not discouraged. It is the Lord who hath cast it upon thee, and he will uphold and deliver thee.

"I shall expect your mother and you and the rest of your company here the next spring, if God will. For your sister, Winthrop, if she will come over, I will provide for her as for my own. For Forth's coming over, I leave it to my sister Painter, her disposing. If they come, they shall be welcome. These afflictions we have met with need discourage none; only people must come well provided, and not too many at once. Pease may come, if he will, and such other as you shall think fit; but not many, and let these be good; and but few servants, and those useful ones.

"For the country itself, I can discern little difference between it and our own. We have had only two days which I have observed more hot than in England. Here is as good land as I have seen there, but none so bad as there. Here is sweet air, fair rivers, and plenty of springs; and the water better than in England. Here can be no want of anything to those who brings means to raise out of the earth and sea.

"I am tired out with writing and much business. Commend my love and blessing to your brother, your sister and my niece, and the rest of the family; and my kind salutations to all my good friends and neighbors. I must end. The Lord God Almighty bless you and send you all hither in peace. Farewell my good son. Your loving father, Jo. Winthrop."

GENERAL SMUTS OFF ON BOTANICAL TOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, S. Af. — General Smuts is leaving on a botanical tour through Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika as far as Lake Tanganyika. He will be accompanied by an Imperial Government representative, M. K. Hutchinson, a botanist from the herbarium of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, and by Dr. I. B. Pole-Evans, chief of the division of plant industry of the Union, as well as by his brother J. A. Smuts.

The party will collect specimens of flora and will be away for at least six weeks.

FOLK DANCES IN PARKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Old English folk dancing has become a feature of Manchester parks on Saturday afternoons and evenings during the summer. A number of regular performances have been arranged this year and have attracted large crowds. Some of the public have joined in, but the dancers have been nearly all women. The movement is fostered by the local branch of the English Folk Dance Society.

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702,000,000 LIMIT ESTIMATED FOR NORTH AMERICA

Pacific Parley Speaker Says Population Depends on Ability to Support

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif. — Before the North American continent becomes as saturated with people as Europe, it will have a population of 702,000,000, and the center of the entire world's white population will be in the vicinity of Chicago, declared Dr. Griffith Taylor of the University of Chicago at the Institute of International Relations here Aug. 13.

Dr. Taylor spoke on "A Quantitative Forecast of Future White Settlement." He explained that population increases cannot be accurately forecast by statistical methods, but must be estimated geographically, on the basis of areas available, and the capacity of these areas for supporting people. Assuming that Europe in its present saturated condition has a population of 500,000,000 he stated that North America can support 702,000,000, South America 115,000,000, South Africa 82,000,000, and Australia 62,000,000 white people if the present restrictions on other races are continued.

Doubled from 1800 to 1900

As an illustration, however, of the failure of statistical forecasts of population, he said, "As E. M. East points out, there were perhaps 850,000,000 people in 1800. In the next century the world's population approximately doubled. Nothing like this has happened before in all probability, and it is clear that there is no possibility of such a colossal rate of increase obtaining much longer.

"Among the peoples of European descent it has seemed to be generally accepted that a rapidly increasing population is a distinct advantage. On the other hand Japan, China, India and nations elsewhere in the East cannot provide food for their people and view their increasing populations with dismay. Some western nations like France have for years been reprobated for their stationary population but many realize that France may be found to be a stage ahead in a program to which its neighbors must subscribe later."

A prediction concerning American population in the more immediate future was also made by Henry K. Chang, Consul-General of China in San Francisco.

"I feel quite confident," he said, "that we are soon destined to see on the West Coast, developments not to be surpassed by those of the Atlantic."

He pointed out that although China has faced many domestic difficulties in recent years, America must not forget that China is a large country, that war can go on in one section while reconstruction is proceeding simultaneously in another section, and that newspaper accounts tend to exaggerate the importance of certain aspects of the Chinese situation.

"Our reconstruction program," he continued, "provides for a gradual development within 20 years, of facilities for elementary education of 40,000,000 children, which will require 1,400,000 teachers and 1,000,000 school rooms with an annual budget of around $280,000,000, Chinese currency."

In the second evening lecture, Aug. 13, Tamon Mayeda, editor of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun, Japan, explained that the Japanese people, because of their widely recognized readiness to learn from others, are peculiarly fitted to absorb and observe the tenets of internationalism.

Concerning Japan's attitude toward America, he said, "Frankly, there is still a dark spot remaining—the Japanese Exclusion Act. But, apart from this dark spot, the general attitude of the Japanese is increasingly friendly toward America. This is most eloquently evidenced by the fact that our daily life is, whether rightly or wrongly, more or less Americanized.

"Even shortly after the affair of the exclusion act, the Japanese responded from the bottom of their hearts to the good will manifested by the American children through the gift of 12,000 dolls. In return Japanese dolls were sent to America and I understand that a warm reception was given in San Francisco to this doll commission."

Canada Drafting Uniform Statutes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—A conference of commissioners on uniformity of legislation in Canada is now in session here in connection with the convention of the Canadian Bar Association.

Standardization of the Limitations Act in the nine provinces of Canada is one of the chief topics under consideration. Under present laws, time limits within which actions may be brought under contracts and judgments vary in each province.

The delegates were welcomed by W. H. Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, and N. W. Rowell, who is vice-president of the association. Isaac Pitblado was reëlected president of the conference; Dean Sidney Smith of Dalhousie Law School was elected secretary, superseding Dean Falconbridge, who had occupied this position since the inception of the conference 12 years ago.

STORY OF SILVER DEPICTED BY FILM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Successive steps whereby silver is transformed from ore to polished silverware are shown in a film entitled, "Silver: Heirlooms of Tomorrow," just announced by the Bureau of Mines.

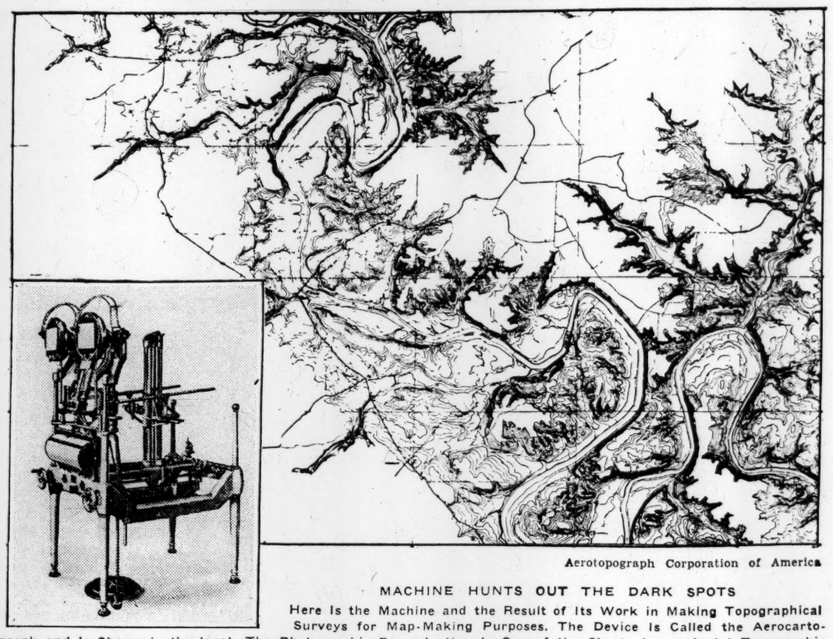
The film was produced by the Bureau in collaboration with a large manufacturing silver concern, and is available without charge to schools, clubs, business and civic organizations upon application to the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh.

TREASURY TO REMIT FINE TO CANADIAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — A $600 fine assessed against Maj.-Gen. James H. MacBrien of the Canadian Army for landing his airplane at Chicago, which is not an airport of entry, was remitted Aug. 13 by the Treasury.

Major-General MacBrien landed at Chicago from Canada, and later was fined by the Collector of Customs at St. Paul. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary, said the fine had been ordered returned because his violation was purely technical.

Map Making Enters Mass Production



Aerotopograph Corporation of America

MACHINE HUNTS OUT THE DARK SPOTS

Here Is the Machine and the Result of Its Work in Making Topographical Surveys for Map-Making Purposes. The Device Is Called the Aerocartograph and Is Shown in the Inset. The Photographic Reproduction Is One of the Sheets in an Aerial Topographic Survey Made on a Scale of 800 Feet to the Inch With 10- and 20-Foot Contour Intervals. One of These Machines Is Now Being Used by the United States Geological Survey in Making Certain Types of Topographical Maps.

AERIAL MAPPING MACHINE MAKES SURVEYS EASIER

Government Is Testing New Method—Big Help in Remote Districts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Aerial mapping of rough, inaccessible regions by means of an "aerocartograph" that transforms photographs taken from an airplane into topographical maps is being tested by the United States Geological Survey with a view to adopting this method for preparing new maps, and checking the accuracy of old ones.

Officials of the survey declare that there is no question of the superiority of the device for many surveying purposes. At present a test survey is being conducted along the Columbia River in order to reach definite conclusions as to the cost per mile of the method compared with ordinary land surveys.

A strip one mile wide and 250 miles long is being mapped by the use of aerial photographs and the topographical map machine, or "aerocartography." It has been found that in fairly large scale work the aerial method is as economical as land surveys, according to the officials, but there is still some question as to the economy of the aerial survey at scales of 4000 feet to the inch and other small scale proportions common in Geological Survey maps.

The Geological Survey has installed one machine used in transforming aerial photographs into topographical maps as part of its equipment, and also owns the cameras needed for taking the photographs. At present the photographs are taken by commercial aviators and photographers under contract with the Survey. Pending final results of the cost analysis being conducted on the Columbia River survey, the Survey authorities are keeping their aerial equipment approximately at its present level.

Should it be found that the aerial method is comparable in cost with land transit surveying, the officials state there is little question that the newer way will be extensively applied. Among its many advantages are the comparative ease with which mountainous or desert land can be surveyed from the air by this means as contrasted with land surveys.

Greater speed is said to characterize the aerial method than is possible with land surveys. The Aerotopograph Corporation of America, in a recent survey of rough mountainous country to aid the highway department of Idaho to determine the best route for completion of the Lewis and Clark Highway, surveyed 500 miles, covering four possible routes, in five days of flying time.

Land surveyors, with transit and chain, could not have covered this amount of territory under several months or even years, according to the staff of the corporation.

The machine that makes possible aerial topographical maps employs the same rules of optics that are used in the old-fashioned "stereoptican" that once reigned supreme in the family parlor. By these rules flat photographs are seen as having depth, and the "Aerocartograph" measures these depth values and draws the resulting contour lines on the map.

PRINCE DRAWS FIRE OF 'BLUE' AIR FORCE

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales was the central figure of a thrilling incident of the "war in the air" now being waged in the form of Royal Air Force maneuvers.

The Prince, flying with his personal pilot in a Fairey plane to watch the aerial conflict, was mistaken for an "enemy raider" and "shot down" by the vigilant air defenders.

When the prince set out from the Northolt airdrome Aug. 13 his route took him over the "Blue" territory. Six fighting machines of the Blue force quickly pounced upon the Prince's plane. They swooped down upon the Fairey, "sat on his tail," in true raider fashion, and figuratively raked him with machine gun fire.

The pilot was forced down at Andover airdrome.

The Prince took the whole adventure as a good joke.

THREE HELD IN AIR BOMBING OF MINE

MURPHYSBORO, Ill. (AP) — With three persons under arrest, one here and two at Providence, Ky., officials here on Aug. 14 continued what Fletcher Lewis, state's attorney, called "private conferences for further maneuvers" in the investigation of the bombing from the air Aug 11. of mine properties at Providence.

Mr. Lewis admitted that Essei Grant and Ewing Riley were arrested in Kentucky on information furnished by Paul Montgomery, local aviator, who has confessed he piloted the plane from which nine bombs were dropped. Montgomery, Mr. Lewis said, named Grant, and furnished a description which resulted in Riley's arrest.

U. M. W. A. NAME UPHELD

BENTON, Ill. (AP)—Circuit Judge J. C. Kern on Aug. 12 granted 15 individual miners of local unions in Franklin County a temporary injunction which restrains Alexander Howat, Harry Fishwick and all members of the state and national boards elected at the Springfield (Ill.) rump convention from using the name of the United Mine Workers of America.

BETTER 'GAS' FORMULA IS GIVEN TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

uniformly to the different cylinders than the less volatile fuel which is not so completely vaporized. This difference is most apparent in cold weather, or when the motor is operated for only short periods of time, so that it does not become warm enough to vaporize the ordinary motor fuel.

Modern cars are, however, designed for fuels which are only partially vaporized. When the motor becomes warm enough to vaporize the gasoline completely poorer acceleration and less power are frequently obtained than when the fuel is not completely vaporized. As modern cars are equipped with exhaust-heated intake manifolds which operate at temperatures well over that at which high-test fuels are completely vaporized, many motorists are advised when they purchase a new car not to use high-test gasoline.

Nevertheless it is common experience that these high-test gasolines usually start the car more easily in cold weather and give better acceleration and general performance with a cool motor.

The present situation is such that for best performance on modern motorcars the high-test fuel should be used for intermittent service in cold weather. The less volatile or ordinary fuel should be used for maximum power under steady driving conditions particularly in warm weather. Unfortunately all motors are cool when they start, and for some time thereafter. Thus the use of ordinary fuels may cause inferior performance when starting and warming-up, while "high-test" fuel may be inferior after the motor has become thoroughly warm.

Natural Gasoline Extremely Volatile

About 18 years ago when the refiners were trying to increase the yield of gasoline from crude oil by continuing the distillation to higher temperatures, it was found that a very volatile, extremely high-test gasoline could be recovered by condensing or absorbing the vapors in natural gas.

At first this natural gas gasoline, now known as natural gasoline, was used in much the same way as ordinary refinery gasoline. But it was soon found that this material could be used to better advantage when blended with the gasoline produced by the refiner.

Although these blends were originally made to increase the test or gravity of the gasoline, experience soon showed that this blended fuel of refinery gasoline and natural gasoline would start a car as easily or more easily than the old-fashioned gasoline now sold as high-test or "aviation."

But if the natural gasoline used in producing these blended fuels was not sufficiently stable, it could not be used in large quantities without causing a difficulty known as vapor-lock.

This is evident in uneven running of the motor when the carburetor or fuel system becomes heated to a high temperature and is caused by a small quantity of the fuel vaporizing in the fuel lines and blocking the flow of gasoline.

Blend Proves Best

By adding from 5 to 100 gallons of properly rectified natural gasoline, depending upon whether the atmospheric temperature is above 80 degrees Fahrenheit or below 0 degrees Fahrenheit, to 100 gallons of a low-test motor fuel the starting and acceleration characteristics of the finished blend may be made equal, or superior to those of the high-test gasoline, usually obtained by refining crude oil. And in warm weather by adding or including up to 20 or 25 gallons of high boiling material, or heavy naphtha, such as is not vaporized in the intake manifold but can be burned completely in the combustion chambers, the maximum power can be insured under all conditions.

In this way motor performance may be improved under all conditions by producing one fuel of controlled volatility depending only upon atmospheric temperature and having all the desirable characteristics of the present high-test gasoline and of the ordinary motor fuel practically at or below the cost of the latter.

Blending in this way demands adequate technical information and can be done best at the refinery or at a large bulk plant of the distributor. It is not possible to purchase a small quantity of mysterious liquid and by adding a few drops or tablespoonfuls to the gasoline improve the starting, acceleration or general automobile performance.

In this discussion high test has been used to refer exclusively to the conventional high-test gasoline similar to aviation gasoline and not to gasolines of high compression or anti-knock quality. Although fuels of high volatility usually also show less tendency to knock, the knocking tendency is primarily due to the chemical characteristics of the fuel. Thus highly cracked gasolines made by heating other material to high temperatures generally possess a higher anti-knock value than the straight-run or uncracked product.

The anti-knock quality is not an open and shut question; since all gasolines knock under some conditions and no gasolines can be made to knock under other conditions. Thus anti-knock quality is possessed by all gasolines in greater or less degree and there is no line, or definition separating "knocking gasolines" from "anti-knocking gasolines."

Whether the use of premium anti-knock fuels such as "ethyl" gasolines is advisable or not depends entirely upon engine conditions. There is an advantage in the use of such fuels only when the motor is of such high compression or so full of carbon that ordinarily standard-priced gasoline loses power due to knocking. Ease of starting, acceleration, and general performance, aside from knocking, can be improved from the fuel standpoint only by using fuels of the proper volatility characteristics.

FOUNDATION COMPANY ASSETS

Foundation Company as of May 31 shows total assets of $7,061,027, compared with $6,983,291 Dec. 31, 1929, and surplus of $1,389,915, compared with a deficit of $1,267,902. Current assets totaled $2,915,074 and current liabilities $1,297,112, compared with $2,871,338 and $1,054,501.

Crowds Watch Competing Teams in Japan's Famous Battle of Kites

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Despite the inroads of Western civilization and customs in Japan, there are still many districts, both near by and remote from the great cities, where the customs of centuries remain largely unchanged. One of the most picturesque of these costums and one that is still preserved at the village of Hosuka, about an hour's ride from Tokyo, is the battle of the kites on the Boys' Festival, according to the lunar calendar.

This year the kite contest was held on a larger scale than usual, thousands of persons thronging to the spot to witness it. The men of the village are divided into opposing teams, each with a gigantic kite. The kites used this year measured 48 by 39 feet and each weighed 1600 pounds. Needless to say, a whole platoon of men working in perfect unison is needed to operate such a kite.

The two teams are on opposite sides of the Yedo River, and the colossal kites are launched into the air. Then the battle begins. Each side strives by clever maneuvering of its kite so to entangle the kite of the opposition as to bring it down, thus gaining the victory. The contest is held for two days.

In distant Echigo, on the Sea of Japan, an even more spectacular battle of the kites is held for a three-day period. The kites themselves are smaller, it is true, but there are dozens of them in the air at the same time. In this case the strings of the kite are equipped with small knives and other cutting materials. The object is so to maneuver one's kite as to cut the string of an opponent's kite. This is usually done by getting one kite directly below another and then suddenly letting it soar upward, the knives gliding along and cutting the string of the opponent's kite. The side with the most kites left in the air at the end of the three days is declared the victor.

So popular is this festival in Echigo that many persons travel there from all parts of the Empire, and private homes are forced to convert themselves into temporary hotels to accommodate the visitors.

Fireproof Air Mail Bags to Be Used

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Fireproof mail bags will be put into use on the night air mail service between New York and Chicago about Sept. 1, and will be used on other night air mail routes as soon as practicable, the Post-Office Department has announced.

The pouch is made of 100 per cent pure asbestos, lined with canvas, is steel riveted on sides and bottom and has a triple closing device which prevents flames from penetrating through its neck. It weighs 15 pounds.

Loss of air mail through fire since the inauguration of the service has amounted to practically nothing it is pointed out. For the fiscal year ended June 30 the percentage of mail lost through fire was but .00063.

INDIAN COTTON MILL CLOSES

BOMBAY (AP)—Two thousand textile workers became idle Aug. 14 through closing of the Simplex mill, the first to be affected of a group of 24 European-managed cotton mills on the All-Indian National Congress War Council boycott list. Twelve mills have now closed, making idle 23,000 workers.

You and your wardrobe can both rejoice at this good news!

Men's sack suits that were $65 to $85—

$45 now!

Were $45 to $60

$30 now!

4-piece golf suits—coat, vest, knickers, longs—were $50 to $75—

$35 now!

Save $15 to $40 either way.

Broken lots of men's Fall topcoats—

$28 now!

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The Travel Umbrellas can be folded into a suitcase.

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Albee Bldg. (Fulton & DeKalb Ave.)	Bklyn. 3rd floor

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Double Sculls

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Part I

THE summer sun was beating down upon the river with dazzling brilliance, dancing on the wooden stage and pier, and catching the orange stripes of a sunshade that lay, like some huge insect, upon the grassy bank.

Suddenly, as if it were just waking up, the sunshade slowly rolled over, and two slim white figures emerged from the shadow, ran down the little pier, and slipped into a double-sculled racing boat that lay trembling at its moorings against the tide. A few seconds later the boat was skimming down the river.

Two girls, lying on the bank in the shadow of a tree, watched the rowers until they were round the bend with mixed feelings.

"What keenness to turn out on a grueling afternoon like this, and without a cox, too!" remarked Joyce. "Good old twins, they deserve to win!"

Not getting any response, Joyce looked into her companion's face. Sydney was on the school games committee, and taking an active part in the arrangements for the forthcoming swimming contests and regatta.

The Twins

"I am not feeling altogether happy about the twins," Sydney said at length. "The whole question is rather difficult. To begin with, their names, so far, are the only ones entered for the senior double sculls, which means that if we can't whip up some more there won't be a race. It is very poor-spirited of the girls. The twins are a certainty, of course, but there are quite a number of good rowers who could make a race for them if they were keen enough. And then there is something else—" she paused, and picking a little white flower plucked absently at the petals.

"The twins have always been a bit of a problem," Joyce observed.

Sydney threw the petals into the water and watched them circling round and round in an eddy. "They are so dependent on each other," she said. "They just go on in circles like those petals, and never arrive anywhere. If we could persuade them to think and act separately they could do so much. They are such fine kids really, but they spoil one another."

"Is that why Judy was moved up last term?" Joyce asked.

"I expect so. She wasn't ready for it, but I suppose they thought she would work better if she didn't share everything with Jess. As a matter of fact, things haven't improved much because she has given Margaret such a poor time. Margaret shares her study, you see, and Judy doesn't like it. And now comes regatta. We can't stop them from entering for the double sculls, if they want to, but they are such a strong combination that no one else has a chance for the over-fifteen event."

The rhythmical croon of rowlocks, and the accompanying trickle of water flicking the sides of a boat, floated through the sunshine, and the twins, swinging together in perfect time, rowed back into the picture, paddled up to the pier and fastened the featherweight skiff to the iron ring on the landing stage.

They were tall, dark girls, with straight limbs and closely cut black hair, and as they made their way slowly up the path toward the school Sydney leaned forward and watched them.

Suddenly she sat up and clasped her hands together with a little characteristic movement. "I have an idea," she said, "a kind of inspiration!"

"Tell me," pleaded Joyce.

But Sydney shook her head. "Not just yet. It will need all the tact I possess—and a good deal more, I dare say! Come on, Joy," she said, jumping up, "I must get back to the study and think things out."

As they approached the school she turned to her companion. "You like the twins, don't you?" she asked, almost anxiously.

"Rather!" said Joyce.

"So do I," said Sydney with conviction, and passed beneath the old stone archway into the shadows of the hall.

The following day was Saturday, heavy with the full heat of summer. The girls had permission to use the swimming bath between 3 o'clock and 5 in the afternoon, and were making the most of it. Crossing the quad, with her bathing suit over her arm and her towel slung round her neck, Margaret, the sharer of Judy's study, met the twins returning to the school. She was hardly on speaking terms with them, the relationship having become strained almost to breaking point, but the thought of the cool plunge ahead of her, combined with the sunshine and general sense of freedom prompted her to stop.

"Been swimming?" she asked, with an effort at a smile.

The twins regarded her blankly. "Swimming?" Judy repeated. "You know perfectly well we don't swim. We have been on the river."

Margaret looked at them steadily. "Why don't you learn to swim?" she asked, wondering at herself for her trouble. "It is just as good exercise as rowing."

The twins shrugged their shoulders, and without deigning to reply, moved on toward the school.

Margaret watched them until they were out of sight with a vague feeling of amusement. It was all so silly and small, so unlike anything she was used to. Why couldn't they be sensible and friendly? It was not her fault that she had to share Judy's study; she had had no wish to substitute for the beloved Jess!

She moved on slowly and stopped to glance at the notice board in passing. The first entries for the regatta and swimming tests were already posted up, and she ran her eye down the swimming lists. Her own name was down for several races, including fancy diving, which she thought she had a good chance of winning. The rowing lists were not so well represented, and the senior double-sculls had but one entry—the renowned and unconquerable twins!

"Hello, Margaret! going down to the baths?" said Sydney at her elbow. "I'll come part of the way with you."

The girls strode off together and took the short cut across the fields.

"I'm glad you have entered for the fancy diving," Sydney said, "so many of the girls fight shy of it."

"Like the senior double-sculls!" observed Margaret with a laugh. "If I had a partner, and was a good rower I'd put my name down just to make a race of it."

"Can't you row at all?" Sydney asked.

"Oh, after a fashion; but I'm not up to racing standard."

Sydney Springs a Surprise

"If I could find you a strong partner, would you enter?" Sydney spoke eagerly.

Margaret gave her a quick glance. She felt instinctively that something important was at stake. "Yes," she said, after a pause.

"Fine!" exclaimed Sydney with enthusiasm. "I will go straight back to school and get one now!"

"And who will she be?" Margaret asked curiously, and with some amusement.

"Judy," said Sydney.

Margaret stood still. "Judy!" she repeated incredulously. "I don't understand."

"I am going to ask the twins to part company for the sake of the race, and I believe they will do it."

"What an optimist!" observed Margaret. "But even so Judy would never row with me; she dislikes me in the same way as I dislike tapioca pudding! Imagine suggesting that Judy and I should pull together in the same boat in order to beat Jess! You must be totally lacking in humor, Sydney."

Sydney smiled. "Perhaps I am," she said; "all the same, it seems to me to be a sound proposition." And without waiting for further comment from the astonished Margaret, she turned and half ran up the field toward the school.

[To be concluded next Thursday]

Popular Gardening Classes in a Great City

Upper Left—Children in the Elementary Classes Learn to Be Good "Housekeepers." All Tools Must Be Carefully Cleaned Before They Are Put Away. Upper Right—Getting Ready for Summer—Starting Seedling Plants in One of the Children's Greenhouses at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Lower Left—An Advanced Garden Student Helping Two Younger Students. Lower Right—Outdoor Gardening Classes for Children at Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

Nature Lovers at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden

THE name "Botanic Garden" has quite an imposing sound, but to thousands of city children the Brooklyn Botanic Garden is a place where they may delve into all kinds of plant lore, raise crops and enjoy the adventure of being actual gardeners themselves.

Every month in the year, except perhaps January, girls and boys from elementary school age to college grade pass many hours at the garden, which extends from Flatbush Avenue to Washington Avenue just north of Prospect Park, studying, experimenting, or engaged in practical work of gardening, aided by the expert counsel of the curator of elementary instruction and her assistants.

A happy little community of nature lovers they are, who follow closely the changes of the seasons as their program takes them from the initial processes of germination, seed and soil testing and the starting of seedling plants in greenhouses in the early spring, through the outdoor work that lasts from April to October, to problems of plant propagation and fall nature study, both indoors and outdoors, which keep them busy until the Christmas holidays.

There is a delightful informality about the classes which makes the young people feel that they are doing what they enjoy most and are not just having instruction "poured" into them until they have absorbed the right amount. The child who works in the garden because he enjoys the beauty of plants, flowers and the outdoor world is encouraged to cultivate his love for beautiful things, and frequently goes on into art work, the curator sometimes sending him with a recommendation to a good art school in the community.

Other children who enjoy best experimenting and attacking problematical phases of horticulture are encouraged to work along such lines, and those who prefer the practical processes of gardening find plenty to occupy them in that field. The larger number of children attend the classes for the pleasure of the work and the broad understanding it gives them of gardening. Many who start in the classes when they are 7 or 8 years of age continue until they leave the city to go to a distant college. A few become seriously interested in plant culture, qualify for scholarships which make it possible for them to continue their work at colleges and specialize in some branch of horticulture.

"Out of Nothing at All"

This extensive program of work with children began in the fall of 1913 when some children, pressing their faces against the windows of one of the greenhouses to watch the workers inside, finally plucked up courage and asked, "Can't we come in and help?" Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw, who had just been appointed curator of elementary instruction but had not yet formulated her program, told them that if they would bring a few other children along with them she would start a class right there. This was quickly done and soon a little group of 8 or 10 children was busily cooperating with the new curator. Miss Shaw is still head of the children's work at the museum and she told a Monitor correspondent recently that the greatest fun of it all was to see it develop "out of nothing at all."

"Why, when we started, we had only one small room for lectures, without even a chair in it," she said. "And now this is the only botanic garden in the world which conducts a department of elementary education on the same footing as that of its department of scientific research."

Just then a tall sun-browned boy of about 12 years appeared in the doorway, his brow wrinkled with perplexity as he approached the curator's desk. "Miss Shaw," he said at once, quite confident of gaining her attention, "I've planted my lettuce twice and it hasn't come up yet."

"Oh, hasn't it?" replied the curator, and immediately she described to him briefly a method of fertilization by which he could be sure of success next time.

"But really this question of gardening is not merely one of raising crops," Miss Shaw said, turning to her interviewer again as the boy, now quite satisfied, went back to his plants. "The chief thing about it is the possibility of finding out things as we go along. We expect good crops because we use good methods, but that isn't our main object.

A Sense of Beauty and Order

"Gardening is a splendid subject to use for character training. The question is not so much what we learn about botany as what we can do for children through botany. We can cultivate a sense of beauty and order through work with growing things which may be an important work in the community.

"I like the children to soak up information about gardening as they go along without regarding it as formal instruction. What they learn about botany is just something on the side as we all work together as part of a community and learn to respect each other's rights and interests. Many children who have been considered 'problems' find such a splendid outlet for their energies and interest in gardening that here they become useful, constructive and happy members of our group."

Miss Shaw makes a rule, however, that only children who are keenly interested in gardening and are eager to do the work can be admitted to the classes. "Our capacity here is limited," she said, "and we do not feel it would be right to admit children who wasted their time and ours while we kept on our waiting list others who are eager to do the work and whose presence in the classes would be a help to the instructors and other students."

The feature of coöperation in the work is emphasized by the help which the older children give regularly to the younger ones—every older child devoting half a morning each week during the summer to helping the younger ones with their gardens.

Besides its three series of Saturday morning classes, covering the spring, summer and fall, the department sponsors extension classes and lectures for public and private school students. Many of the lectures are linked with geography, industry and commerce and they are frequently illustrated by motion pictures. Among them are: "The Cotton Industry—Our Southland"; "A Trip Around the World to Gather Foods for Our Markets"; "Wheat and the Middle West"; "The Cacao Industry"; "The Amazon Valley and the Rubber Industry," and "World Commerce."

Nearly 52,000 children attended the regular garden classes in 1929; more than 33,000 attended the visiting classes; more than 38,000 attended the lectures; nature materials were sent to classes containing nearly 250,000 children and more than 797,000 packets of seeds were distributed.

E. C. I.

The Bird Man of Hampstead Heath

ON Hampstead Heath in north London one evening, the friend of the birds was talking and whistling to his feathered companions. He was an old man with a white beard, and he carried a green bag. In the branches of the trees all around birds were singing. As he gave a little whistle they flew about him, and the air was filled with the flutter of wings and the answering call of finches.

Every evening this friendly figure passes along his quiet way, up from the ponds where the swans are, over the hill and through the wood. He drops a few crumbs on the ground as he goes, takes a nut, or a special little bit of food from his bag, sticks it into the branch of a tree, or holds it between finger and thumb. Then comes the gentle whistle and the answering call of the twilight choir until all around him is alive with song.

There was a time when the old man had no friends. Perhaps the birds discovered this. At any rate, they speedily found that some mutual language enabled them to understand each other. Now the birds are the greatest friends he has, and as he stands under a tree while dusk is gathering he calls to them—the chaffinches, the bullfinches, yellowhammers and thrushes—and they come and sit in the branches near by and talk and sing to him.

How did he gain the remarkable ability to talk to them as he does? Ah, that is his own secret perhaps, anyway he will not speak of it. At one time he used a bluebell leaf to imitate the call he wanted, for almost any bird call can be imitated, with practice, on a bluebell leaf, but this was discarded as the whistling grew easier, and now he talks to them naturally and quite evidently as friend to friend.

He has been a friend to birds for many years. Swans that the keepers of the ponds are afraid to handle have no terrors for this bird man of Hampstead Heath. If a swan needs attention of any kind the keepers send for him. Fearlessly he gathers the big birds in his arms, and between the two friends who understand each other so well everything is very speedily put right again.

Yes, even the swans love him, and at one time he looked after the swannery of the famous Russian dancer, Anna Pavlova. In his evening walks, however, he talks to the birds for the interest it gives him, and because, as he says "they talk to me. I find them far easier to understand than the people of London."

Black Swans

Four black swans have lately arrived in England from Australia. In former days, men laughed at the thought of black swans—just as they laughed at the idea of the earth being round. Then in 1697 a Dutch explorer, William de Vlaming, visited Zuidland, or South Land (now Western Australia), and his sailors discovered a river on which black swans were floating leisurely.

To prove that these black birds were swans, the men caught four of them, and the explorer and his party took them to Batavia—alive. And, in spite of the slowness of communication in those days, the news rapidly reached Amsterdam, and the Royal Society received the information from Witsen, the then Burgomaster.

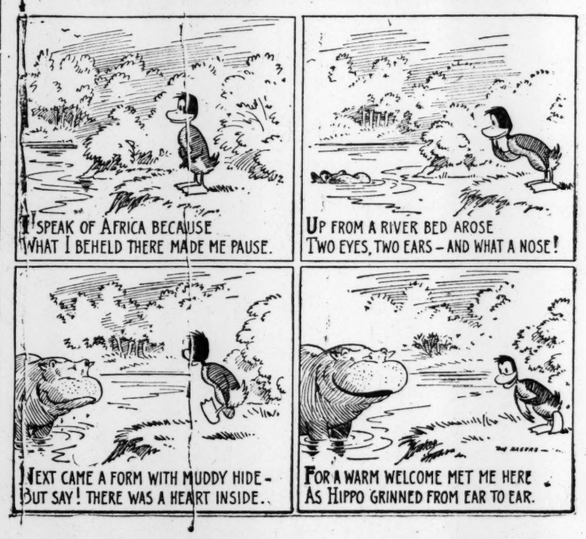
The black swan was therefore known before men had learnt much of the great new continent of Australia, and so it gave its name to the great Swan River, and became the armorial token of Western Australia.

Key to Puzzle

Key to "Letter Puzzle" published Aug. 7:

Eagle, crow, lark, robin, wren, finch, heron, swallow, thrush, flicker, loon, owl.

The Adventures of Waddles


I SPEAK OF AFRICA BECAUSE WHAT I BEHELD THERE MADE ME PAUSE.
UP FROM A RIVER BED AROSE TWO EYES, TWO EARS – AND WHAT A NOSE!
NEXT CAME A FORM WITH MUDDY HIDE – BUT SAY! THERE WAS A HEART INSIDE..
FOR A WARM WELCOME MET ME HERE AS HIPPO GRINNED FROM EAR TO EAR.

Camping Hints

How to Heat Water Over Camp Fire

Woodsmen have a convenient holder for a bucket of water while it is being heated over the camp fire. They cut a green sapling about six feet long, leaving part of a branch on near the smaller end. They do this to provide a hook for the bucket or kettle. The heavy end of the holder is stuck into the ground slanting toward the fire at an angle of about 45 degrees. A log or heavy stone properly placed keeps it in position. The bucket is hung on the hook and can easily be raised or lowered as desired by adjusting the stick.

Have You Read?

All About Pets, by Margery Bianco, illustrated by photographs and sketches by Grace Gilkison. Macmillan Company, New York $2.00.)

A word of friendly warning to you at the outset: If you read "All About Pets," you will immediately want to own an animal pet, for it is a most interesting book about pets as individuals. The author thinks that to look at them from this point of view is the way to get the most enjoyment out of them.

The pets described in the different chapters are: mice, rats, dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, and birds. Two of the chapters give some very good suggestions about making and keeping an aquarium and, also a terrarium. An aquarium is, of course, for water nets, and a terrarium is for pets similar to the toad, frog, small snake, tortoise and alligator. These should never be started without intelligent knowledge, and a book like "All About Pets" is a great help in this direction.

The book tells how to understand the character of different types of animals. It discusses their food, and the question of how to treat and handle them. Mrs. Bianco says: "Talk to your pets, whatever they may be. Let them get acquainted with your voice and your kindly hand. Allow them all the freedom you possibly can, within safety. If your animal is always kept shut up, it will become dull and stupid. Your real pleasure with a pet begins only when you treat it as a companion, an individual."

The author's family has always owned many pets, and many interesting incidents about them are told. The book is written for children from 8 to 14 years of age, but will be enjoyed by the family at large as well. It is just the right book for any young person who has recently acquired his first cat or dog and is not quite sure just how to treat him.

Transposition Puzzle

Fill the blanks in the following sentence with words of 5 letters, using the same letters each time:

The beautiful—was the cause of great joy as well as a few—to the small boy who raised it, for the—were very persistent in coming. All who passed had to stop and—and marvel at its beauty for it—as one of the finest.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mail Bag Friends:

It would make me very happy if I could ever contribute anything to The Christian Science Monitor, for it was through the Monitor last summer that my ability to speak and write English was greatly advanced. I was just 19 years old and had graduated from "Lyzeum" the year before, where I had studied English three years but had not had conversation.

I was so grateful that just then relatives from America came to visit us in our home in the Hessian mountains of Germany. They received two copies of the Monitor regularly. Often times on warm days, I sat with my aunt under a couple of two-thousand-year-old oak trees near our home and read to her from the Sundial and the Scroggins family stories. After reading these simple little things several times aloud, I would relate them and then write them in my own words. Soon I could read other items, the Young Folks' Page, and letters from the Mail Bag, which I have always especially enjoyed.

Last Thanksgiving time I returned to the United States, the goal of my desires, with my relatives. For the spring term I enrolled in Columbia University and have now completed my first semester's work, which I truly enjoyed, meeting and studying with young people from all over the world. This fall I shall have the privilege, through a School of Nations scholarship, of entering Principia. Naturally I can now read everything in The Monitor, and especially enjoy every article that tells about Youth and International Peace Movements. American history has been very interesting, learning how democracy in the U. S. A. was founded and has developed up to President Hoover's time.

In my earliest childhood my uncle brought Christian Science to us from America, and during his visit I often times sat on a little chair close beside my mother listening as they talked. Then when I was about 12 years old I began to read Der Herold, which we received from my uncle every month. Later on I read the textbook.

As our mountain village was far from the nearest city and Christian Science church, we could not enjoy many services and lectures. We just read faithfully to ourselves and tried to understand. Now during the past months I have listened to many wonderful lectures, and I am so grateful for this great privilege which would make many dear Scientists in Germany feel very rich.

Dear Friends, I am indeed grateful for the work the Monitor is doing, through those who can read it, in bringing a better understanding among the nations, in helping to liberate women and to educate young people in international ideas.

With much gratitude and many good wishes, Elfreide K.

Waterloo, Ont., Canada

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been making up my mind to write to the Mail Bag and at last I have done so.

Waterloo County is rich in historical interest. It is here that the Mennonites settled when they trekked from Pennsylvania with their ancient "conestogas" or covered wagons. No doubt many Mail Baggers have read "The Trail of the Conestoga," by Miss Mabel Dunham, who is the librarian in the Kitchener Public Library. Kitchener and Waterloo are really one city, but each keeps its individual name and consequently the community is known as the Twin City.

I am 16 years of age and a stenographer in a manufacturer's office. I have attended a Christian Science Sunday school for over five years, and for two years have played for the Sunday school services. I am very much interested in all kinds of sports, art, literature and dramatics, although my experience in the last named is very small.

Before closing, I should like to express my appreciation for the Monitor. The Home Forum page, especially, appeals to me. I hope I shall hear from many Mail Baggers especially those near home, whom I may have the opportunity of meeting.

Olive W.

Bloomington, Illinois

Dear Editor:

I am interested in the work of the Mail Bag, for it does mean much to those interested in other parts of the world besides their own.

The Monitor has meant much to me in literary work and will continue to mean more as time passes. My senior English teacher praised the Monitor very highly and much of my notebook material came from the Home Forum Page as well as Minute Biographies. I also enjoy the poems very much, as I am interested in the writing of verse.

I am a graduate from high school and am 18 years old. Dramatics music, literature and tennis are my favorite interests, and I am also interested in De Molay work. I would enjoy corresponding with boys about my age, from any part of the world.

Raymon B.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Gertrude G. (13), Shreveport, La.—Especially from Java, Japan and Australia. Interested in stamp collecting and nature study.

Patricia F. (15), Illovo Beach, Natal, South Africa.

Betty W. (15), Lake Forest, Ill.—Interested in music and sports.

Catherine F. (16), Youngstown, Ohio.—Especially from someone studying music in Europe.

Monica M. (16), Chatswood, Sydney, Australia.—Interested in reading and outdoor sports.

Ada M. (17), Carnation, Wash.—Interested in swimming, tennis and hiking.

Joyce B., Detroit, Mich.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Nevart S., Berkeley, Calif.—From girls 15 to 20, especially from France.

Adela B. (over 20), Somerville, Mass.—Especially from Malta, Cyprus and Crete. Interested in art, literature, journalism and stamps.

Claire B. (over 20), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from New Brighton, England. Interested in music.

Boys

Ray W. (15), La Cross, Wis.—Interested in stamps.

Kurt M., Altona, Germany.—From thhe United States, Canada or South America.

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

a helpful guide for parents

It is not always an easy matter to find the right school for a child—the school that will provide desirable environment and proper instruction.

In solving this exacting problem, the advertisements of schools published in The Christian Science Monitor may be as useful to you as they have been to others. The Monitor takes into consideration the character and standing of the various institutions in its acceptance of advertising. It aims to make the school advertisements a reliable guide for its readers.

Complete information about any school may be obtained by request from its director. Please feel free to write to us if the advertisements in the current issues of the Monitor do not meet your needs.

Educational advertising appears Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

Ripening Hours

FROM the hill slope, looking westward in the morning, I can almost see the landscape change before me while I gaze. Certainly it is richer and more various in tone than when I saw it yesterday, and if I am to watch the splendor of the year climb slowly through all of its delicate gradations I must be vigilant from hour to hour. Early summer's monotony of green is giving place to the tints of maturity; brown and purple, dim orange and umber are faintly discernible along the lower slopes, and there are rare touches of scarlet from dogwood or sumach in the thicket. Single trees that I have never distinguished before in the distance claim now a separate attention by standing forth from their backgrounds. The cedars far and near are beginning to glow with their peculiar nameless hue which is not quite olive as one sees it elsewhere in the world, but a sort of olive beautified. Even among the solid ranks of the ferns at my feet there is a frond here and there that seems to be made of beaten gold. Slowly, leaf by leaf, and yet swiftly too when one thinks of the total volume of change, all the landscape is turning golden and ruddy, like a peach, beneath these ardent August suns.

Whether the world is more beautiful at this season than it was two months ago would be hard to say, but undoubtedly we are now better prepared to see its loveliness. We have grown accustomed to the open air; the sky is our natural ceiling; blown trees and journeying clouds are familiar companions; bees and birds and squirrels are no longer strange but neighborly. Open fields, windy hilltops, woodland glades, lakes and streams, are more homelike than the rooms we inhabit in winter. We have made ourselves a new home,—or returned to an old one, of which the mountains are walls, and dawn and sunset are the windows. At last we are ready to see whatever is shown. These days of the later summer may not be better than others, but one who does not love them will scarcely find any to love. They warm the heart as they do the russet apple hanging low by the old stone wall.

The winter in these New England hills is a splendid conflict, spring is a brief ecstasy, and autumn is sheer amazement; late summer brings peace. Then it is, if ever, that we pass the bounds of mere affection for nature and penetrate to understanding. Then we can almost fancy that we see the hills and valleys as the hawk does while wheeling high against a noonday sky, and the woods as the doe sees them with her guileless eyes. For these things have become once more our own.

Ah, to set forth on a walk now, and a long one, through this rich ripe country of the summer hills! Ah, to loiter for half a month along winding lanes, grass-grown and spotted with shifting shade, where the goldenrod brightens the sunshine and the cardinal flower glows in the cool. To lean for hours over bridges while fancy flows with the waves, and to stand by fence rails at evening while thought grows still as the corn. To ask the way of no man because I have no way; to drink at wayside springs, to eat where the deer browse, to sleep under pine trees on breezy hills; to be free as the drifting thistle-tuft. Sometimes to sing because I am happy, sometimes to talk to myself because no other would understand, and most times to be silent because I have nothing to say. To welcome all weathers because I love them all, and to delight in all landscapes because each of them, even the fairest, must derive its beauty from the beholder. To study cows a good deal, trying to emulate those half-wise creatures in so far as they are worthy of imitation—that is, to lose all haste and eagerness without losing intensity. To smile at most things and not to frown at any. To expect beauty everywhere, though remembering that it is often strangely hidden. To gild all things—not the bright and cheerful only but those that need it more—with a mild radiance shining from within, as though I carried a portable sun in my pocket. (Or at the least a portable moon.) To enter each new village along my road with lively expectation, as though I had heard wonderful things about villages but had never yet seen one, and then to leave each village behind quite undismayed by actuality and with all my former faith intact. To find all the things that I need and many that I do not deserve, because I am looking for nothing. To own everything that I see because I go humbly as one who owns nothing whatever. To rest for a time in quietness and solitude, seeking no man's company, and yet, perhaps, to meet my better self some day, on a bridge or hilltop or reclining beside a brook in the middle woods, and to have some talk with him.

And then, to hear the white-throat whistle once again from some bare upland, though the season is growing late for his pure melting strain. To catch this year's last descant from the hermit thrush on some still evening after rain when the first stars are brightening. To hear the summer call of the crow as he flies high up, rowing his steady way from wood to wood with rust in his oar-locks. To feel through the quiet air that dull reverberation made by the drumming grouse. To be lulled all night by the cricket and all day long to hear in the boughs overhead the drowsily shrill cicada. To sit by rivers and brooks and rivulets and wherever lake water murmurs, listening long and remembering times far back, places far away. To miss no whisper of the leaves above or of the ferns and grasses at my feet, no sound that rises from the myriad shy fifers of swamp and meadow. Most of all to hearken for the solemn soundless music that falls, no one can tell us whence or how, from the open sky upon hearts patiently waiting in silent places. Once again, in the stillest night, while the stars are changing posts of sentry, to hear that majestic music which is the silence singing.

Now and then, no doubt, one would do some little thinking in the course of such a rambling walk, although one's thoughts would certainly ramble too. Most delightful would it be to work and struggle my way quite through to an honest conclusion about some important matter, without interruption or dictation from the outside world, without swerving a hair's-breadth from the course of logic; to think, not as the member of a party, organization, institution, caste, class, or club, not as a reader of this newspaper or of that, not as one having a reputation to support, but simply as an individual responsible to myself alone. What better sport than thinking, when one thinks freely, eagerly, audaciously, and is answerable to nothing but the truth? Hard work it is, to be sure, but much less difficult while one is walking alone in the royal leisure of late summer than it is in the crowd. For such exertion one must have space and time, and these come to some of us chiefly in the halcyon days of summer, when it is easier to ignore mass opinion and to be ourselves. Ah, then, beside some mossy trunk that springs from among the asters and goldenrod, to sit and settle something with myself, to bandy and toss some problem back and forth, to ask myself the most searching questions and then answer them if I can! Surely these beneficent suns that bring the grape and the tall corn to fruition should shine some little way inward and illumine what was dark in me. Now that all the country is ripening about me, why should not I also ripen somewhat? Let me choose now a southern exposure where every ray of morning and noon and afternoon will find me out. Let me grow like the russet apple hanging low to catch the sunshine above the old stone wall.

O. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Joy in the Morning

So then I woke
And on my word,
At once I heard
A robin.
"Cheer-up," said he,
"Cheer-up, Cheer-up."

The sun was weak
The day was gray
Not anything seemed cheering;
But here was he,
And come what may
That bird would have his hearing.
"Cheer-up," said he,
"Cheer-up, Cheer-up."

He thought the world
Was good to see,
And told it to
The world and me.
"Cheer-up," said he
"Cheer-up, Cheer-up"

And I said, "Thank you kindly."

FAITH HOLLISTER.

Silhouettes

(Seen in the Mexican Quarter, San Antonio, Texas)

At the sunset end of Nueva Street,
I watch for each silhouette
That Evening shapes on her screen of gold
Like cutwork of somber jet.

The curving branches bend close to form
An archway of filigree,
And beneath it, massive or fragile, moves
The twilight's soft imagery.

A burro and cart, like a clumsy toy,
Its driver hunched drowsily down
Beneath a sombrero with cart-wheel brim
And skyward-pointing crown.

A tamale vendor with shoulders bent
To carry his cumbersome pack;
A frieze of children with flying feet
And long tresses streaming back.

A homing workman with pick and spade,
A dandy with twirling cane;
And then, its windows like burnished squares,
There flashes the northbound train.

At last, as the shining curtain fades
To a background of purplish gray,
The Mexican serenaders pass
On their strumming, tuneful way.

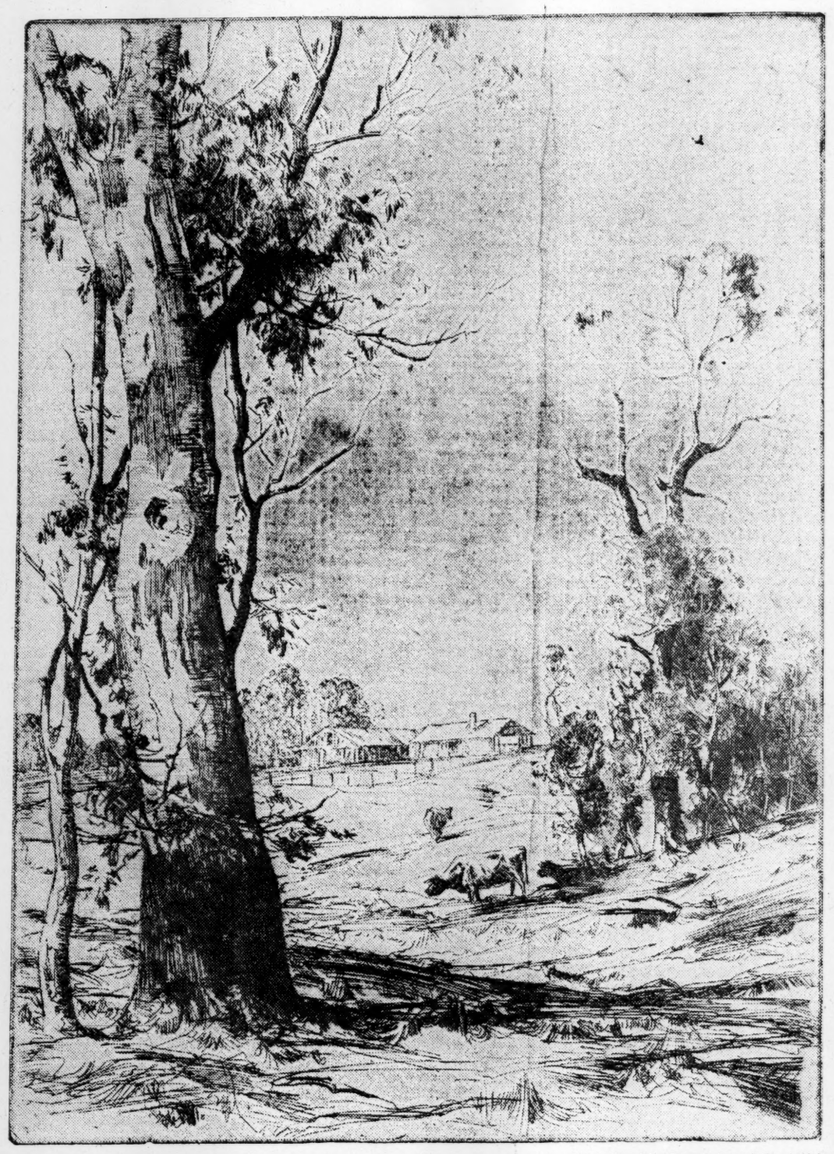
Their figures merge in the misty depths
Of the darkened west and yet
The throb of a plaintive Spanish air
Stands out like a silhouette.

LUCIE HASKELL HILL.

Henry James Visits Irving's Home

My charming old historic house of the golden Sunday put me off, among its great trees, its goodly gardens, its acquired signs and gathered memories, with no substitute whatever, even the most specious, but just paid cash down, so to speak, ripe ringing gold, over the counter, for all the attention it invited. It had character, as one might say, and character is scarce less precious on the part of the homes of men in a raw medium than on the part of responsible persons at a difficult crisis. This virtue was there within and without and on every face; but perhaps nowhere so present, I thought, as in the ideal refuge for summer days formed by the wide north poreh, if porch that disposition may be called—happiest disposition of the old American country-house—which sets tall columns in a row, under a pediment suitably severe, to present them as the "making" of a high, deep gallery. I know not what dignity of old afternoons suffused with what languor seems to me always, under the murmur of American trees and by the lan of American streams, to abide in these mild shades; there are combinations with depths of congruity beyond the plummet, it would seem, even of the most restless of analysts, and rather than try to say why my whole impression here melted into the general iridescence of a past of Indian summers hanging about mild ghosts half asleep, in hammocks, over still milder novels, I would renounce altogether the art of refining. For the iridescence consists, in this connection, of a shimmer of association that still more refuses to be reduced to terms; some sense of legend, of aboriginal mystery, with a still earlier past for its dim background and the insistent idea of the river as above all romantic for its warrant. Helplessly analyzed, perhaps, this amounts to no more than the very childish experience of a galleried house or two round about which the views and the trees and the peaches and the pony seemed prodigious, and to the remembrance of which the wonder of Rip Van Winkle and that of the "Hudson River School" of landscape art were, a little later on, to contribute their glamour.

If Rip Van Winkle had been really at the bottom of it all, nothing could have furthered the whole case more, on the occasion I speak of, than the happy nearness of the home of Washington Irving, the impression of which I was thus able, in the course of an hour, to work in—with the effect of intensifying more than I can say the old-time charm and the general legendary fusion. These are beautiful, delicate, modest matters, and how can one touch them with a light enough hand? How can I give the comparatively coarse reasons for my finding at Sunnyside, which contrives, by some grace of its own, to be at once all ensconced and embowered in relation to the world, and all frank and uplifted in relation to the river, a perfect treasure of mild moralities? The highway, the old state road to Albany, bristling now with the cloud-compelling motor, passes at the head of a deep, long lane, winding, embanked, overarched, such an old-world lane as one scarce ever meets in America; but if you embrace this chance to plunge away to the left you come out for your reward into the quiet indefinable air of the little American literary past. The place is inevitably, today, but a qualified Sleepy Hollow—the Sleepy Hollow of the author's charming imagination was, as I take it, off somewhere in the hills, or in some dreamland of old autumns, happily unprofanable now; for "modernity," with its terrible power of working its will, of abounding in its sense, of gilding its toy—modernity, with its pockets full of money and its conscience full of virtue, its heart really full of tenderness, has seated itself there under a pretext of guarding the shrine. What has happened, in a word, is very much what has happened in the case of other shy retreats of anchorites doomed to celebrity—the primitive cell has seen itself encompassed in time, by a temple of many chambers, all dedicated to the history of the hermit. The cell is still there at Sunnyside, and there is even yet so much charm that one doesn't attempt to say where the parts of it, all kept together in a rich conciliatory way, begin or end—though indeed, I hasten to add, the identity of the original modest house, the shrine within the gilded shell, has been religiously preserved.—HENRY JAMES, in "The American Scene."



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The Track to the Sheds. From an Etching by Douglas Pratt

Londoners as Bird-Lovers

The feature of London that more than anything surprises the countryman who is in town for a visit, is the wonderful tameness of the birds that have made this vast area of streets, buildings, squares and parks, their home. He has heard of St. Paul's Cathedral, of the Tower, of the Houses of Parliament, of Piccadilly Circus, and all the other well-known sights of London. If he has not already seen them, he has read about them, seen pictures of them in the papers and seen them on the screen at his local cinema. Consequently, when he does see them, he takes them rather much for granted. The crowds and the traffic call up in him wonderment, but, if he is a true countryman, with an understanding, or a love, for wild things, he will be most astonished at the difference between the behavior of London's very many birds and that of their country cousins.

The average country dweller has not yet reached the desirable state of the Scandinavian who takes a pride in befriending birds. Indeed, a great deal of misguided persecution is carried on by British agriculturists against birds which they believe do harm to their crops, while rural boys are ardent "birds' nesters." The result is that the natural wariness of birds has increased until many species have become particularly retiring.

In the country, therefore, if one is to watch certain birds, a pair of strong field glasses is necessary. Even the notoriously tame robin comes to the kitchen door warily and, evidently, against his own better judgment. In London everything is different. Men and birds look upon each other as friends. They take the air together in harmony and, to the bewilderment of the countryman, seek the company of each other.

In the streets the pigeons are careful to go to no undue trouble to escape the feet of passing people. They feed in their hundreds under the shadow of St. Paul's, and on the Embankment. Traffic is treated with complete contempt by them as they sidestep or dodge at the last minute. The Londoner feeds them with grain or with bread and the bolder pigeons take their food from his hands.

Better examples of the extreme friendliness of London's birds are to be found in the parks. In them one learns that, though the townsman may know very little about birds, and though he may not be able to distinguish one from another, he has the happy art of making friends with them.

In Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, if you have so much as half a loaf of bread, one may be sure of finding a few hundred new feathered friends. The sparrows, London's commonest of all birds, not merely accept one; they gather round eagerly in their scores. They hover around a stranger and stand on his hand, so long as there are crumbs on it. If the day is wet, they leave many muddy little footprints on the fingers, while on the ground below there is a mass of sparrows who lack just that last grain of courage that is needed for taking food from human hands, though they have no fear of human feet and cluster round eagerly for the crumbs that fall.

While this is happening a wood pigeon, one of the wariest of birds in its natural state, will quite probably make a surprise landing on one's arm or shoulder. The wood pigeons, or ring doves, strut round with all the dignity of their pink breasts, sleek gray backs and white neckbands, and they "coo" from the trees with a note as soft and lethargic as one might hear in any Surrey wood.

The graceful blackheaded gull is always to be found, except during the actual breeding season. He will perform the most daring aerial acrobatics for pieces of bread thrown to him as he flashes through the air, either beside the park lakes or above the Thames. He swoops and dives so ably that he usually catches the food thrown to him long before it reaches the water. The bolder birds will even snatch titbits from the fingers as they sweep by.

There are multitudes of ducks. Many of them cannot be regarded as more than imported, and almost domesticated, birds. They come from all parts of the world, including America. Mallards, or wild duck, are there in plenty, but there is no more "wildness" about them than there is in the barn-door fowl.

Most interesting among the ducks are the bright eyed, black and white, tufted ducks. They are smaller than the others, but they make up for this with their ability to dive and swim brilliantly. They will seize a piece of bread almost from the beak of a larger duck and then submerge suddenly, before appearing again some distance away where they can eat their meal peacefully. The pochard duck, which visits the parks in the winter, is an inveterate traveler. He is not quite so friendly to the Londoner as the other ducks, but he has come all the way from the arctic circle, and has not had the opportunity of studying the townsman to any great extent.

The countryman finds that not only are the birds so much tamer here in the town, but that he also had the opportunity of watching many birds that he has never had the opportunity of seeing at home. He is the first to admit that the townsman has made a brilliant success of being a bird lover, while the countryman himself has merely managed to be a sportsman.

In His Image

The rocks say, "My Creator,"
But I can say, "My Father."

ELINOR LENNEN.

Lavender in Waverly

Once a friend of mine sent me a lavender bush, a short, withered thing, from down Cambridge way, on the Eastern shore, and my mother planted it deep in the grass plot in front of the house. It became at last almost as tall as a tall lilac bush, and at the end of every June broke out into hundreds of pale violet flowers, whose fragrance was blown through the whole house, and to which the bees came from the corners of the neighborhood, butterflies, too, like bits of white or dim yellow lace swaying over the spear-like bloom. . . . She used to sit out on the side porch, and listen to the admiring ejaculations of the passers-by, on their way from church, or to the shops, and retail it afterwards as though it were part of some ecstatic state affair, or a matter of great and intricate national concern. — LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE, in "A Victorian Village."

IT IS not surprising that Mr. Douglas Pratt, who has been recognized for some time as an accomplished pencil craftsman, should have succeeded admirably when he took the "bitten line."

The etching, "The Track to the Sheds," with its subtle Australian atmosphere, is very nicely handled, both in composition and in strength of biting. The freedom of handling and vigor of line are surprising.

Wonderful Mahmud

Mahmud's long thin figure in a flowing fuchsia-colored robe had an eerie way of sliding into view from nowhere as soon as the party appeared at the hotel door. He smiled and bowed so that the black tassel on his tarbush swished to and fro. Nothing to him that his "ledies and genlemans" looked well fed, while since the hot, tiring excursion to the temples in the morning, not even a drop of water had passed his lips, it being Ramadan and Mahmud being a strict son of the Prophet. He was off like a stately streak to secure a "beautiful" carriage for "de ledies" in which to drive to some ruins near by.

Nothing but the best would ever satisfy Mahmud. He had no wreathing smiles for his fellow dragomans when competing with them. His voice could be heard clamoring above the rest, but always he returned calm and mysterious with the cleanest carriage and the freshest horses.

Mahmud warded off all unpleasantness by the wayside, from swarms of flies to hordes of beggars crying out for "baksheesh."

The planning of a day's excursion was left to him. To any inquiries about ways and means, "Mahmud will settle" was the reply.

All interests and comfort, but no worries, were for the party as they set out by boat across the Nile, then by carriage with Mahmud trotting alongside on donkey back, and so to the Valley of the Kings.

Here wonder upon wonder, each carefully explained by Mahmud. Pointing to paintings on the walls of the tombs—"You zee, ledies an' genlemans, de king when he cum from he's battalations he bring wiz him captives. Here you zee de captives and here de king, he ride in he's chariot and wear de crown of upperan' lower Egypt."

Hearing others speak English was not so easy as speaking it himself, but Mahmud had great dignity. When he did not understand a question, he would shake his head wisely and sorrowfully—"Y-e-e-e-s, y-e-e-e-s, zo many, zo many," he would reply and return to his narrative.

Later, as everybody was wondering where refreshments and rest were to be found among these parched sand-hills, Mahmud ordered a return to the carriage. A drive through hot winding ways suddenly revealed a little eating place with cool verandahs where all was already prepared —wonderful Mahmud.

The suggestion, on a hot afternoon, of a quiet sail on the Nile, sent Mahmud off to secure the cleanest of the picturesque little native sailing craft. It was he who commanded the boatmen to sing to "de ledies" some of their weird droning Arab music as the boat slipped idly on in the sunshine. It was he who told them to draw in to the bank, asked the party to come ashore, and led them with mysterious steps to an orange grove, hanging with golden fruit.

Divine Compulsion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the fears deeply ingrained in human consciousness is that of being compelled to do what is distasteful or repugnant. In the past many crude methods have been employed whereby to coerce men in directions contrary to those that have been in line with their natural bent and inclination. As civilization has progressed, the more barbarous modes of enforcing one human will upon another have given way before public opinion, although numerous forms of refined compulsion are still employed. It is true that in some instances the tables have so far been turned that those individuals previously under unjust domination have eventually gained power over their erstwhile masters; but they have oftentimes returned evil for evil, showing clearly the tendency in the human race to retaliate in kind rather than to attempt to solve its problems from the standpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number.

One of the important liberating truths given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, may be found on page 379 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she writes, "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." Starting thus from the great basic premise that there is but one Mind, God, and that this Mind is unalterably good and wise, Mrs. Eddy with inexorable logic deduced that man, who, according to Scriptural teaching, is made in the image and likeness of God, must reflect goodness and wisdom. Moreover, because God, divine Mind, governs the universe and man perfectly, there is in reality neither occasion nor opportunity for the enforcement of one so-called human will over another.

Christian Science is enabling humanity to realize the truth about real government, that is, about God's government of man and the spiritual universe; and the understanding thus obtained is destroying the inclination to dominate or compel, replacing this erroneous practice with a kindlier tendency, a desire to help and heal. In fact, it is being discovered that the rule propounded by Jesus, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," not only is possible of fulfillment in daily experience, but represents a fundamental law of conduct which, when universally followed, will solve all world problems.

Not alone through the clash of human will have men been in bondage to enslaving tendencies; throughout the centuries mankind has suffered, both physically and mentally, from modes of compulsion which it has placed upon itself under the belief that they represented the divine will. Among these may be found the acceptance of and resignation to sickness, loss, accident, and death.

Mrs. Eddy has brought to the world a message that lifts humanity out of the morass of self-imposed bondage. In words that ring with power she declares in Science and Health (p. 227): "Slavery is not the legitimate state of man. God made man free." As the result of putting into practice the teachings she so clearly outlines, many thousands have proved the truth of this statement, gaining thereby such a sense of liberation from the limiting beliefs which in the past have held them enthralled, that they have found themselves living, as it were, in a new world.

The effect of Christian Science is far-reaching; for the earnest student of its teachings soon discovers that he comes under a sense of divine compulsion, a willing obedience to God's laws which enables him not alone to make right decisions, but to conduct his affairs with an ability transcending anything he had previously conceived of as possible. This divine compulsion is one of the glorious features of Mrs. Eddy's revelation; for the individual who thereby learns to trust implicitly the leadings of divine Mind finds himself being lifted above many of the troublous problems which put men in a constant state of uncertainty, because he is constantly demonstrating his oneness with the unerring wisdom of the divine Mind.

In this way he learns by degrees to rely implicitly upon the divine power to direct and enforce right activity. Concerning a certain situation arising in the student's experience, Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 266): "Spiritual Love will force you to accept what best promotes your growth." Such compulsion need never be feared. Its origin is divine, not human; and it always leads aright, though sometimes, according to human judgment, it may be through seemingly difficult avenues of progress.

As humanity recognizes this divine law of enforcing God's will, Paul's words in his epistle to the Romans assume new significance. He says, "Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God," a charge to which he immediately adds the timely and challenging entreaty, "And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

Dewdrops

The garden is bright with dewdrops;
On the pink petals of the roses
They are like rainbow-tinted diamonds,
On the larkspur
They shine with prismatic colors,
On the poppies
They have the brightness of eyes of lizards,
And on the cobwebs
They are the jewels of Fairyland
Exquisitely strung
On silver threads
Full of matchless
Light and color.

DOROTHY WHIPPLE FRY.

Ducks

They were village ducks, big and heavy. Apparently they belonged to no one in particular, and had the free use of the pond and the Green.

On Sundays they remained peacefully slumbering on the warm, shallow banks, their heads crooked over their broad backs, interfering in no way with the quietness of the day or with the churchgoers as they passed by.

But on Mondays they commenced activities early. Immediately after sunrise they paddled through the wet, blue-gray grass, and spread themselves across the Green. With heads bent low they shoveled their bills through the turf with amazing energy, as if they had all the work of the day to get through in the next few minutes, as if they expected the sun would steal from them the sweet moisture that stood in chains of silver drops on each thin blade. They talked to themselves in funny little sounds between their swift movements, and lowered their breast feathers to catch to the full the cool dampness left by the night. Before they had reached the far end of the green they had mistaken it for the pond and thought they were swimming.

Washing day for the villagers meant washing day for the ducks, and by ten in the morning it was hard to distinguish between soapsuds and feathers, or white linen and white wings, as the whole half-dozen, for no reason whatever except the general sense of excitement, half ran, half flew from one side of the Green to the other, and precipitated themselves with much spluttering into the water.

On other days, when clouds passed low over the countryside, rounded and white and blowing fast before the wind, it seemed as if the ducks had risen from the earth and, half covering the sky, were flying off to the east. "Duck Clouds," the children called them, and thought they could hear them quacking in the distance.

When the gray winter sky slit its seams and filled the air with snowflakes, the ducks shook themselves as they stood in a little solemn group on the hard bank, to make sure their feathers were still there. Everything was frozen over and they had to wait for the village boys to break the ice with stones and sticks before they could float in one small circle on their beloved pond. The Green was a hard board of relentless ground, without so much as a peck to be found from the church wall to the schoolhouse. With much dignity the ducks waddled in a straight line to Mrs. Brown's back premises and, standing in a circle, plunged their bills into a pan of soft food she had prepared for them. It was not, they seemed to feel, quite the thing, but it pleased Mrs. Brown, looking at them through her window curtains, to see them there.

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STOCKS MEET SUPPORT AFTER SELLING WAVE

Irregularity in Price Movement—Closing Tone Is Easy

NEW YORK (AP)—After another effort to depress prices through recent resistance levels, the disorganized mob of bears lost courage and retreated further in today's stock market.

Prices were generally reduced 1 to 3 points during the early hours of selling, but stocks were well taken on the decline, arousing some fear in bear circles that important banking interests may be offering support to the market around recent low levels. Most early losses were substantially more than cancelled, although weak spots continued to stand out here and there.

However, there was little inclination to follow the rally, and when the market turned dull in the last hour prices slipped off again, and gains of 1 to 5 points were largely eliminated under moderate short selling.

Canadian Pacific was particularly weak, dropping more than 5 points to a new low. Advances of about a point in U. S. Steel and American Can were erased. American Telephone was heavy, and J. I. Case yielded most of a 7-point advance.

The close was easy. Trading was light and sales approximated only 1,550,000 shares.

Weak features were Republic Steel, breaking more than 4 points to a new low in selling based on disquieting gossip over the dividend, and the International Paper & Power issues, which broke to new bottom levels for the year. The class A dividend has recently been paid from surplus, and bears argued that the drought would adversely affect the company's hydro-electric properties.

Speculative Sentiment Perplexed

As the market has approached the low levels of June, the courage of the bears has ebbed. Selling appeared to have dried up, and with the unfavorable factors of the business news largely discounted, professional traders refrained for new developments in the business situation before committing themselves for anything beyond a quick turn.

The day's news failed to provide any guide posts. A further cut in copper metal prices by some custom smelters from 11 to 10¾ cents, reducing the metal to the lowest prices in more than 20 years, was regarded primarily as an effort to move stocks, but brought some selling of the red metal shares early in the day. Kennecott directors meet for dividend action next week, and Wall Street understands a further reduction in the payment may be ordered.

Wall Street saw a fleeting glimmer of improvement in the steel outlook with announcement that steel scrap prices had been advanced 25 cents a ton at Pittsburgh, but this was later explained as reflecting a scarcity of first-grade material, rather than any increase in demand from the mills.

Speculative sentiment has rarely been as perplexed and confused as it is at the moment. Some commission houses look for lower prices after the technical rally is completed, and most advocate a sideliness position. The fact that the volume of selling has decreased with each successive bear drive, however, has provided grounds for hope in some quarters that the market may be about sold out.

Brokerage circles have interpreted its recent action as indicating that stocks are strongly held, and that only some wholly unexpected and particularly grave news from business would be likely to induce any general liquidation. In the meantime, however, weak situations continue to crop out, which damage confidence.

Call money again renewed at 2½ per cent, but was available in good supply in the outside market at 2. The brokerage loan figures, to be announced late in the day, were expected to show a large decline.

PENDER GROCERY LOSS DUE MOSTLY TO CUT IN INVENTORY VALUE

David Pender Grocery Company reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $55,539 after charges, compared with net in the first half of 1929 of $125,014, equal, after dividend requirements on the $3.50 class A preferred, to $1.11 a share on 65,070 no-par shares of class B common.

L. H. Windholz, president, stated that due to a combination of circumstances earnings results for the first six months were disappointing. "First, and the most important condition affecting the business," he stated, "has been the almost unprecedented drop in commodity prices. Due to present-day practice, whereby wholesale price reductions are immediately reflected in lower retail prices to consumer, an adjustment downward of value of inventories on hand, even though not in excess of a normal guarantee of service to the stores, has been almost a monthly occurrence.

Second, low prices for cotton and farm products generally, all of which are important to the prosperity of territory served, have had a curtailing effect on purchasing power of the population served. Third, a quite general recession of industrial activity has further curtailed the public's purchasing power.

"These conditions have combined to create most severe composition within the grocery industry during this period and has also had an adverse effect on earning power of the corporation. Notwithstanding these conditions we have maintained a volume of sales, expressed in dollars, of about 2 per cent more than the like period of the preceding year.

"We are strongly in hopes that our results for the last half will more than enable us to overcome losses sustained in the first six months."

CHECKER CAB MFG. CORP.

Six months' net profit of Checker Cab Mfg. Corp is equal to $1.33 a share on the 375,000 no-par shares, compared with $7.25 a share in the first half of 1929. June quarter's net profit was $105,020 after charges and taxes, equal to 28 cents a share, compared with $1.05 a share in the preceding quarter.

LOW ANTHRACITE PRICES

Hard coal is offered at the lowest prices in several years. In addition to the reduction of about $1 a ton from last year and other recent years, dealers are making a further discount of 75 cents a ton for cash payment.

FEDERAL RESERVE APPOINTMENT

The Federal Reserve Board has appointed Mr. C. H. Merriman of Providence, R. I., as Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to serve until Dec. 31, 1931.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 14	Aug. 13
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	200	24	24	24	24
37⅞	21⅝	1.80	Adams Ex	1000	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24¼
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	27¼	27⅛	27¼	..
134¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	100	31	31	31	..
13⅝	⅜	..	Ahumada	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅝	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1500	110	108¾	109	108⅞
2¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	100	7	7	7	6½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2500	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	20
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf wnxl	100	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	800	248	244	248	243
68	48⅛	2	Allis-Chal	2100	51½	50½	50½	51⅜
31½	18	2	Amerada	400	25	24⅞	24⅞	24¼
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	500	6½	5¾	5¾	..
39½	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	2400	35⅜	31½	34	31
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	200	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	400	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	32100	119⅜	116¼	117¼	117½
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	700	46⅜	45⅞	45	46⅜
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	48	46½	46½	47
51¼	36⅝	2§	Am Chicle	447	41½	41⅛	41¼	40
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	700	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	11½
30⅞	15	2	Am En Till	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	600	34⅝	34¼	34½	34¾
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	15900	65¾	63⅛	64⅝	63¾
101	93	6	Am & FP 6	10	98	98	98	..
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	400	109	108½	109	..
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	200	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	100	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
55⅝	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	2400	33	31½	32½	32
4	1⅞	..	Am La Fr	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
105	39	..	Am Loco	200	40	39¾	40	40⅛
51⅝	29½	1½	Am Metals	1800	29½	29	29⅛	29½
110⅝	72	1§	Am Pw&Lt	900	78½	75¾	78	76
107	99	6	Am P&L 6	400	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	102
404⅜	235⅛	1½	Am Radiat	800	247¾	241½	243¾	243¼
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	400	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	17½
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roli Mill	100	53	53	53	53¾
103	103	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	102	103	103	..
79⅛	53	4	Am Smelt	3900	66	63⅞	63¾	63⅜
22½	6⅜	..	Am Solvents	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	37	36⅞	36⅞	37
115	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	120	112	112	112	112
33¼	18	3	Am Solv pf		18½	18	18	19
274¼	200⅛	9	Am T & T	9800	206⅞	204	204½	205⅛
114⅜	106	7	Am Tobp pf	110	111	110½	110½	..
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	8400	84¾	83	83	83
9	5	..	Am Writ ct	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
81½	44⅜	3½	Anaconda	13600	47	45½	45⅝	47⅜
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	108½	108½	108½	39¾
37¼	⅛	1½	Andes Cop	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
29¼	20⅛	2	Arch Dan	700	21⅞	20⅜	20⅜	21⅝
82⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
8¼	4⅞	..	Arm Ill A	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
13⅜	6	..	Arnold Cons	600	6	6	6	6
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparel	100	34½	34½	34½	35
50⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	32¼	32	32¼	31⅞
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	91	91	91	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	1200	212⅞	210¼	210⅝	209
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	200	106¾	106¼	106¾	..
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refining	3000	35¾	35¼	35⅜	35⅜
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	400	28¾	28½	28½	28
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	4500	110¾	105⅜	107	107
103⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	200	75	74	75	74
97⅜	43¼	..	Aviation	1300	5½	5⅜	5½	5½

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	4800	28½	27½	28	27¼
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	130	109	106½	109	108½
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	400	101⅞	101½	101⅜	102
84⅜	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	82½	82½	82½	82
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	200	72	71½	71½	70
34	20½	2*	Barnsdall A	2300	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	200	78½	78½	78½	79½
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	400	106	105½	106	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Belding H	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	4⅜
573⅛	275⅜	2	Bendix	1200	31	30	30⅜	29½
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	7300	77⅞	76⅜	77½	77½
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	3700	76	75⅛	75½	75
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	400	28	27½	27½	28½
25⅝	13⅛	..	Briggs	7200	20⅝	19½	20	21⅛
22¾	12½	..	Brockway	100	15½	15½	15½	..
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bklyn Man T	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	91¾
94	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	200	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	..
30⅝	13¼	3	Brums Balke	700	16⅛	16	16	15⅞
33⅝	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	400	9½	8¾	9½	8½
116	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	20	116	115¾	116	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	35	35	35	35½
16⅜	1⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅜
14⅞	8⅛	..	Budd Wheel	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	10
74	20⅛	1.60	Bullard	1700	24⅜	22¾	23	23
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	27	27	27	27
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	300	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	50	103	102½	103	103
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
112⅜	60⅛	..	Byers	3800	68	63½	65	63½

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63	63	63	61½
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
89⅞	48⅜	2	Calu & Ariz	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¾
33⅜	13	1½	Cal & Hecla	600	14⅜	14⅛	14	14⅛
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	100	63	63	63	62⅝
226⅞	173½	..	Can Pac	1600	173⅜	165¾	165¾	170½
52¼	43	..	Can Pac new wi	3300	43⅝	41⅞	41⅞	43⅞
344	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	22¾	22½	22½	..
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	33600	171¼	160¼	164½	164⅜
152	77	7	Case Thr pf	110	124	124	124	..
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	600	55¼	54⅝	54⅞	54¾
60	9	..	Celotex	200	13⅜	13½	13½	13⅜
30½	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	24	24	24	..
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	300	47½	46⅜	46⅜	47½
167⅞	102	4.50	Checker Cab	400	122⅜	121⅜	121⅜	..
92⅛	51½	3	Ches Corp	200	64½	63¼	64¼	62¾
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	2100	46	44½	45¼	45½
10	3	..	Chi & Alton	600	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅞
10⅝	2⅛	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	300	35½	34⅝	35¼	33½
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	600	20⅜	20¼	20⅝	19¾
37	11¼	6	Chi Pneu	100	14	14	14	14⅝
123⅜	90	7	Chi RI	1400	94	91	93	92
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	100¼
32	25	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	25½	25½	25½	25½
67⅜	42	2.40	Childs	200	49½	49	49	48½
43	24	3	Chrysler	8000	27¼	26½	27¼	27¼
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	200	41	41	41	40⅜
17⅛	5⅝	..	City Stores	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins & A	100	20	20	20	20
77⅞	36½	2	Colo F & I	200	46⅜	45⅛	45⅛	46
67	55	2§	Colum Gas	4400	58⅞	56½	57⅜	57¾
190	108	6*	Col Carbon	2100	126	122¼	122½	123
37⅜	15⅜	.2§	Col Graph	4500	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
40¾	23⅝	2	Com Cred	400	25½	24⅞	25	25⅜
95	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	90	90	90	90
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	100	35	35	35	35½
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	100	81½	81½	81½	..
55	28½	1.60	Com Inv Tr	100	33½	33½	33½	33
38	20¼	1	Com Sol	7900	24	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
20¼	12⅝	.60	Commwith So	9300	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
104¾	99	6	Commwith So pf	1200	101¼	101	101¼	101⅛
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	2100	11	10½	10⅞	10⅝
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	18100	104⅝	103⅛	103¾	103½
103⅞	99½	5	Con Gas pf	100	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
2	1⅛	..	Con Textile	400	1	⅞	1	..
22½	11⅞	1.20	Container A	600	15½	14¼	14¼	14½
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	23	23	23	22½
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	1300	3½	3½	3½	3½
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	2200	53	51½	52¼	52
37⅜	16⅞	2	Cont Dia Fib	2300	16⅞	15⅜	16⅛	16⅜
77⅝	50	2.10	Cont Ins	400	55½	55	55½	54⅝
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	600	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
30½	18⅜	..	Con. Oil	1800	20⅜	19¾	20	20⅛
40⅞	16⅛	1	Cont Shares	11000	18¼	17⅛	18	18
111⅜	83⅛	3*	Corn Prod	4300	88½	86½	87¼	87¼
33	15½	..	Coty	1500	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	19⅜
59⅜	38	..	Crown Cork	300	49⅛	48	49⅛	48½
117⅛	104	7	Crucible pf	10	111	111	111	110
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	1300	14	13¼	14	13
9	4½	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
48	38⅝	4	Cudahy	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
121¼	114⅞	7	Curtis Pub	200	119	118¾	118¾	..
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	5400	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅝
19¾	7⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	600	8¼	8	8	8⅜

—D—

43⅝	24½	..	Davison	600	25	24⅜	25	..
80	45	..	Denv RG pf	400	55	55	55	54
42¾	21¾	1.20*	Devoe & R A	100	24	24	24	23
240	139	8	Diamond M	400	223	220	223	221½
93⅝	63½	1	Dome Mines	300	71½	71½	71½	73⅜
145¼	95¾	4*	Dupont	4900	108⅜	106	106⅛	106½
105	97	2	uDplan S pf	100	105	105	105	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	5*	East Kodak	2400	203½	199¼	200¼	199¾
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	100	22¼	22	22⅛	21¾
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	3100	72½	69	69⅞	68½
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	19100	64½	62	62¾	63½
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109	109	109	..
100⅞	98	..	El P&L 6 pf	100	98⅛	97¾	98	98
79⅛	61½	5	Elec Stl Bat	200	64	64	64	64⅛
50⅜	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	800	45¼	45	45⅛	45
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	700	37¼	36⅜	37	37
43⅜	10⅜	4	Eureka Vac	1200	11¼	10¼	10¼	12

—F—

111½	102	7	Fairb M pf	50	110⅛	110	110	..
38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	100	26½	26½	26½	..
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	34	34	34	33⅞
33⅛	19¼	1.60	Firestone	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
61⅜	40	2½	First Nat St	100	53	53	53	53
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rub Inf	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	4000	84¼	80½	82¾	82¾
50	28½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30
55½	37	4*	Freeport Tx	900	45¼	40⅜	41	40⅛
57⅜	16⅞	4	Fox A	3000	42⅜	41⅜	42	41⅜
95⅛	88½	6	Fuller pr pf	2000	90	89½	90	..

—G—

77¼	2½	..	Gardner M	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
16½	7	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
111⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	1000	83	80	81⅞	82⅜
71⅛	38⅝	4	Gen Asphalt	1000	41½	40¾	41½	40
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
34½	13½	..	Gen Cable	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
74¾	42	4	Gen Cable A	900	34	34	34	34½
108¾	79	7	Gen Cable pf	10	80	80	80	79
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	30000	68⅛	66⅜	66¾	66¾
117⅜	114⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1300	117⅜	113¾	117⅜	117⅜
61⅝	41⅜	3	Gen Foods	7500	52¾	51¾	52⅛	52
18⅜	8	.30	Gen G&E A	2000	9	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
59⅜	40⅛	3*	Gen Mills	500	44½	44⅜	44⅜	44¼
97¾	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	500	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	97
56¾	37½	3*	Gen Motors	30000	44	43⅛	43½	43⅜
21⅜	8⅛	..	Gen O Ad	200	11⅞	11¾	11¾	..
51¼	29	..	Gen Theater	600	30¼	29½	30	30
106⅞	73¼	5	Gen Rv Sig	300	75	74	74	75
19⅜	11	..	Gen Realty	1200	12¼	11	11⅜	11¼
100	81	6	Gen Realty pf ww	500	83	81	81	83½
90	65½	4*	Gen Refrac	400	72½	70	72½	69¾
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	3200	80⅞	79	80	79¾
28	14⅝	2	Glidden	900	15	14⅝	15	14⅞
105⅞	91	7	Glidden ppf	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	8¼	8	8	8⅛
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	1000	39⅜	38⅜	38½	38⅛
58½	21	..	Goodrich	100	22	22	22	21⅝
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	700	59½	59	59½	59½
102⅞	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	95	95	95	94
82½	70	7	Gotham pf	10	70	70	70	68
15⅜	6	..	Gould Cp A	700	8¼	7½	8¼	..
13⅜	5⅜	..	Grahm-P	900	6¼	5⅝	6¼	6½
59⅞	18	.8	Granby	200	23¼	23	23	23½
20⅜	10	..	Grand Union	200	15⅜	14¾	15⅜	15
43	29	1	Grand (WT)	500	31⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	79	79	79	79
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	3500	19⅜	19	19⅜	19
34¼	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	112	112	112	..
28	12¼	..	Grigsby Gru	3700	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mobile	500	29¾	.29	29	30

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	10	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34¼
28½	26	1¾	Hack pf A	20	28	28	28	..
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	800	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	15
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
47½	47¼	1.80	Hamiltn W pf	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
72¼	50	2*	Harbison	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50
20	8¼	..	Hartman B	700	8⅝	8¼	8½	8½
123¾	117	7	Here P pf	30	119½	119⅜	119½	119¾
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	400	92¾	92½	92⅜	92⅜
12⅜	5	..	Hollander	100	6	6	6	6¼
29	9½	2	Houdaille B	300	10¼	10	10	10¼

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Aug. 14	Aug. 13
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	4100	56¾	53½	54½	55⅝
65	49	3*	Household F pf	100	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	65
53⅝	41	3½	Hud Man	100	45	45	45	45⅝
62½	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	1200	30½	28½	28½	30½
26⅜	12½	2*	Hupp Motors	100	13	13	13	12¾

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	200	115½	115	115½	115⅛
32	19⅜	2	Ind O L & G	1900	20⅞	20½	20⅞	21
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11
239⅜	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	100	190	190	190	186½
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	1700	14⅜	13½	13½	14½
173⅜	101⅝	.45	Insuran Sh	1100	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	..
13½	9⅛	.60	Insuran ctfs	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	200	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	23⅛
7½	3	..	Intercon Rub	1100	3¼	3	3	3¼
197⅛	152½	6§	Int Business	200	170¼	170	170¼	169¾
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	300	12	11⅞	11⅞	12
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	100	64⅛	64¼	64⅛	64⅛
14½	5	..	Int Combus	2500	6¼	5¾	5¾	6⅛
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	400	61¾	60⅞	61¾	61¼
115¾	72	2½	Int Harv	5800	76¼	75⅞	75	75
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	6400	33	32	33	34½
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	25000	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
66	70	7	Int Paper 7%	20	76	75½	75½	..
31⅛	14⅜	2.40	Int P&P A	5600	18⅜	14⅜	15	18½
22¾	9½

INVENTORIES OF MOTORCAR MAKERS LOW

Buick Factories More Active—Studebaker Employment Standardized

DETROIT—Raw material inventories of the automobile trade, in proportion to output, are reported as approximating the lowest levels in history of the industry. In consequence, it is felt that any improvement in automobile buying will be translated immediately into demand for materials and parts.

Automobile production continues to be held in check, and the industry as a whole probably is operating at slightly lower levels than before the shutdowns in July.

Companies which recently brought out new models have stepped up production. Others either are operating fewer days a week or with fewer employees.

Ford Motor Company after a three-weeks' shutdown reopened on a four-day-a-week basis with three shifts a day and approximately the same number of employees. Production is at the rate of 8000 cars and trucks a day, or about the same daily rate as before closing.

Chevrolet did not close for inventory, but carried through on a moderate volume. While employment has been reduced somewhat, manufacturing operations are being maintained with one nine-hour shift for five days a week and assembly branches four days a week.

Studebaker Employment Steady

Studebaker employment has been standardized at approximately 10,000 workers, with the number of hours a day and days a week governed by schedule of production. In some weeks this schedule may be met by four eight-hour days while in others five 10-hour days may be required.

Operations of Chrysler Motors in July were better with relation to last year than in any month this year. July shipments of 21,779 cars were 80 per cent of July shipments in 1929, while total shipments for the first half were 65 per cent of the first half of last year. Inventories have been reduced $2,500,000 since the first of the year and are $8,000,000 lower than a year ago. Current employment is around 19,000.

Buicks More Active

Buick's production schedule has been stepped up to more than 20,000 cars for August, with operations at 5½ days a week and daily output about 900 cars.

In preparation for new models Reo recently added 600 men, and will take on another 500 within a week.

Packard reopened after a two-weeks shut-down with 8500 employees on a five-day week, the status before closing.

Hudson has so trimmed production that car stocks in the field are being reduced 700 to 1000 cars a week. Operations are at the rate of three days a week.

Cadillac is working five days a week with a reduced force. Oakland-Pontiac and Graham-Paige are on a four-day week basis.

Automobile executives will not venture opinion as to the immediate future, and there is no disposition to anticipate an upturn by increasing schedules in advance of a definite trend.

SCOTTISH BANK WOULD TAKE OVER WILLIAM DEACON'S

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — The Royal Bank of Scotland has made an offer to acquire the share capital of William Deacon's Bank, which will, however, continue as a separate entity with its own board of directors.

The proposed terms are as follows: For each 100 "A" shares (£5 with £1 paid) of William Deacon's Bank, £68 stock of the Royal Bank of Scotland fully paid; for each 100 "B" shares (£1 fully paid with maximum dividend 12½ per cent) of William Deacon's Bank, £70 stock of the Royal Bank. Fractions of £1 stock will not be allotted, but will be paid for in cash at the rate of £345 per £100 of stock.

Should the proposals be accepted by the holders of the necessary 85 per cent of the shares the influence of the Royal Bank of Scotland will be considerably extended in the north-west of England. The Royal Bank was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1727.

CENTRAL INDIANA GAS CO. EXPANSION

MUNCIE, Ind.—Central Indiana Gas Company, a subsidiary of the Central Public Service Corporation, announced that $1,000,000 will be spent for additional gas production equipment. The service will be expanded to include all cities and towns in its territory, and arrangements are being made for an additional supply of natural gas for industrial use.

Franchises have been obtained in 12 additional towns in Central Indiana Gas Company territory and negotiations are pending for franchises in several others. In those cities and towns where franchises have been granted 78 miles of high-pressure transmission mains and approximately 100 miles of distribution mains will be laid to serve customers.

The Central Indiana Gas Company was acquired by Central Public Service Corporation late in 1929, and now serves 16 communities in southeastern Indiana, including Muncie, Anderson and Marion.

CZECHOSLOVAK SHOE SYNDICATE IS FORMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thirty-six Czechoslovak shoe manufacturers and exporters have formed an export syndicate, the Department of Commerce is advised.

Organization will control quality of goods, but will not limit the amount of exports. Offices will be established in the United States, it is expected.

Bata, the greatest shoe manufacturer of that country, is not a member of the syndicate. An agreement has been operating informally along the lines of this organization for some time.

NEW TICKER OPERATION DATE

New York Stock Exchange announces that, barring unforeseen contingencies, the new high-speed ticker system carrying New York Stock exchange quotations will be placed in operation Sept. 2, next.

DETROIT EDISON ASSETS

Detroit Edison Company as of June 30 shows total assets of $306,646,209, compared with $296,122,072 Dec. 31, 1929, and profit and loss surplus $22,074,490, compared with $20,448,511.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany P W P 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	99	99½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Allegh 50s	95	95
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103¾
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	64½	64½
Am P Pow 5s	88⅞	88⅞
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅞
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76	76
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	161½	161
Am T & T col 5s '46	106½	106½
Am T & T col 65s	106¼	106¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82⅝	82¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¾	96¾
Atch T&SF 4½s	128½	128
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	87½	87½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	103	103
B&O 5s cv 4½s	100⅞	100⅞
Bangor & Aroos 5s A	104¼	103¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102⅜	102⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
B&M 55s	99⅞	99¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	100½	99¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅜	106⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	103⅞	103⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	98⅝	98⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s July	104⅛	104⅛
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	105⅜	104⅜
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105	105
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	48	48
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70	70
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	72
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	99⅛	99⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	9	9⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 A	7	97
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¾	96¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99⅞	99⅞
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101¼	101¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¼	109¼
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99	99
Colonial Oil 6s	63½	63½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅝	102⅝
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	46½	46½
Con Gas 5½s '45	107	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	105
Crown Tel 6s ww	97	7¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	62¾	62¾
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	67½	67½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	93	93
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¾	94⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102	102
Erie 5s '67	92½	92
Erie '75s	92¼	92
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	63½	63
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45⅞	45⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	26	24
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅛	103⅛
Gen Pet 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100	100
GenG Theater 6s	93⅜	93⅜
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93¼	93
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	90	90
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	80	80
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65	65
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101½	101½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100½	100½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77	77
Inland Steel 4½s '78	96¼	96¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100	99⅞
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66½	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66½	66⅛
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101⅜	101⅜
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85	85
Int Paper 6s '55	87½	87½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110	109½
Kan City Ft&cMEm 4s '36	97¼	97¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79¼	79¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102	102
Keith 6s '46	80¼	80¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	83	83
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
La Ark 5s	82¾	82½
Mo K T 1st 4s '90	89	89
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104	103¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	79¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101½	101⅛
Mo Pac 5½s '49	108	108
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	103	103
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	99	99⅞
N O T & M 5½s '54	103⅛	103⅛
NYC&HR con 4s '98	95	95
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¼	108½
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	98½	98½
NY Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107¼
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & St L '72s	102⅜	102⅜
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	102	102
NY NH&H cv 6s' 48	122½	122½
NY & Ich Gas 6s '52	105½	105½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100	100
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106⅝	106⅝
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108¼	108¼
Ore Wash R & N 4s '61	94	94
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5½ '42	102¾	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102	102
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	78½	78½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	100⅞	100⅞
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99⅞	99½
Penn Dixie Cem 6s '41	82	82
Penn RR con 4s '48	97⅛	97⅛
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅛	98
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101⅝	101⅜
Penn RR gen 5s 68	110⅛	110⅛
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	110	109⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s	100⅜	100⅜
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	96½	96⅜
Phil Co cv 5½s '38	101	101
Phil & read C&I 5s '73	82	82
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	96½	96½
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	99	99
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	101	101
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93¼
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	100⅜	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100⅜	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99	99
Revere Brass 6s	104¼	106
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98¾	98½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	104	104
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100¼	100¼
StL & SF gen 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	90⅛	98⅛
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96⅛	96⅛
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5s '47	98	98
Shell Union 5s ct ww	99¾	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96¼	96¼
Solway 5s	98½	98½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104¾	104¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95¾
So Pacific 4½s '68	99½	99½
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	100¼	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89½
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
So Ry gen 6½s '56	124	123⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil N✓ 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	80⅛	80⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅛	106⅞
Texarkana Ft Sc '50	102.50	106¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	104	104
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102½	102¼
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100½	100½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28½	28½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅝	109½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100⅝	100⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102¼	102½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97½	97½
Union Pacific 4s '68	91¼	91¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101½	101¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	82⅜	82⅜
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	100¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	90	89½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83⅜	83⅜
Va Ry 5s '62	107½	107¼
Wabash 4½s '78	93¾	93¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103½	103½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	91½	90
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105¼	105¼
Western Electric 5s '44	104½	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	86½	86¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100¼	100¼
Western Un 5s '51	104⅜	104⅜
Western Un 5s 1960	105	105
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	92½	92¼
White Saw Mach 6s '40	54	53
Wolverine Spon 7s cv ct '35	17	17
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103½	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	99⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s	74⅞	74⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Aug 14	Aug 13
3½s '47	100.28	100.28	100.28	101.00
1st 4¼s '38	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.2
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.0	102.30	102.31
US 3⅜s '43	101.14	101.14	101.14	101.16
US 3⅜s '47	101.30	101.30	101.27	101.28
US 4s '54	108.7	108.7	108.4	108.6
US 4¼s '52	112.23	112.23	112.23	112.24

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	86	..
Akershus 5s '63	94¾	94½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96	96
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	73	73
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅜	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Australia 4½s '57	79¼	79⅛
Australia 5s '55	87½	87½
Australia 5s '57	87¾	87⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	105
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	97	97
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109¾	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	115¼	115¼
Belgium (King) 7s '58	110	110
Berlin 6½s '50	97½	97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	90¼	90¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	89½	89½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96½	96½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	70	70
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	81	81
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	83½	83⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	106	106
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77⅛	77
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76⅜	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100
Beda 7s ww	77	77
Bremen 7s '35	102½	102⅜
Brisbane 5s '57	82	82
Brisbane 5s '58	81¼	81¼
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	89¼	89
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98⅞	98⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91	91
Chilean Loan 7s	94¾	94¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	91⅛	91⅛
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99⅜	99¼
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	95¼	95¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100¾	100½
Czech. (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110½
Denmark (King 4½s '62	93⅝	93⅝
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅜	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106¼	106¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93½	93½
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅝	105⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	99¾	99¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124¾	124¾
Germ 7s '49	106	105¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82⅞	82⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	83
Graz 8s '54	100¼	100¼
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	95	95
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	93	92⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	98⅜
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100⅜	100⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	104⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92¼	92¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85	84⅞
Karstadt 6s '43	73¼	73¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅞	96¾
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94	94
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106	106
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106	106
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	107½	107½
New So Wales 5s '57	84	83⅝
New So Wales 5s '58	83½	83½
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	91½	91½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	100
Norway (King) 5½s 65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	104¾	104½
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅜	104⅜
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅝	90⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97⅜	97⅜
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102½
Osdlo G&E 5s '63	95½	95¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	94¼	94¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	104	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105¾	105¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	77	77
Peru 6s '61	71½	71½
Peru 7s '59	92	92
Poland 6s '40	75½	75½
Poland 7s '47	84¼	84¼
Poland 8s '50	94	94
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	104	104
Rhine West '53 ww	90	90
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96⅜	96
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	69¾	69¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96	96
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	90¼	90¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91½	91⅜
Royal Dutch 4s ww	91¼	91⅛
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	90¼	90¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	99⅞	99⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	68½	68½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86⅛	86
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96½	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	100⅛	100⅛
Siemens 7s '35	101¼	101¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107½
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104¾	104¾
Styri s(Prov) 7s '46	91½	91½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	100	100
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89⅜	89¼
Trondhjem 5½s '57	90	90
Tyrol 7s '52	91⅜	91⅜
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105½	105½
Unterelbe 6s '53	86½	86
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96⅜	96⅜
Vienna 6s '52	86	86
Venezuan Mtg Bk 7s '52	95½	95¼
Warsaw 7s '58	74¼	74½
Westphalia El 6s '53	82⅜	82⅜

PACKER HIDE PRICES LOW WITH TRADING STILL RESTRICTED

Conditions in the packer hide market are unsettled. All selections are being offered at low price levels compared with one year ago, and the quality of hides on the market is the best of a year's pull-off.

Trading last week was dull, sales totaling less than 15,000 hides.

Exlight native steers sold at 11½c, and branded cows at 10c, with butt-branded steers at 13½c and Colorados at 13c.

The smaller packers sold native cows at 10½c, and branded at 10c. Resale lots were reported at low prices.

Prices on the New York Hide Exchange trended toward weakness. The demand for South American hides was quieter, with Frigorifico steers steady at about 13 3-16c.

Packer kip sold up to August at steady prices. City kip sold at 15c.

The principal sales of packer hides during the week ended Aug. 9 were as follows:

	Current	Year Ago
2000 July-Aug native steers	13½c	13½c
3000 July-Aug ex-lgt nat steers	11½c	12c
2000 July-Aug Colorado steers	12c	17c
1000 July-Aug butt branded steers	13½c	18c
5000 July-A brd cows&ex-l Tex	10c	16c

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 14	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.04⅛	$1.10⅞	$1.43¾
Corn, 3 yellow	1.15⅞	1.19¼	1.18½
Oats, 2 white	.50⅛	.52½	.58¼
Flour	5.35	5.40	7.25
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	31.50	30.50	31.00
Lard	.1130	.1160	.1230
Cotton, mid up	.1215	.1310	.1815
Zinc	.0430	.0450	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2970	.3010	.4590
Rubber	.0373½	.0376½	.2020
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0675
Print Cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

FORD'S JULY OUTPUT

The Ford Motor Company today announced that its world production in July totaled 133,035 cars and trucks, compared with 174,528 in June. Of the July production, 116,456 cars and trucks were manufactured in the United States. Although the main plants of the company were closed from July 12 to the end of the month for simultaneous vacations and inventories, branch assembly plants throughout the country were in operation, using parts that had been turned out before the closing of the main plant here.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

NEW YORK (AP)—Bert and Elmer Underwood announced Aug. 14 the sale of the photography firm of Underwood & Underwood, which they founded in 1882, to six executives of the company. The two, who retired from active business five years ago, will retain a financial interest and the present officers will continue in charge. The new holders of an interest in the company are Morris D. Behrend of New York and Leo G. Hessler of Washington.

CITY OF BOSTON LOAN

City Treasurer Dolan awarded the $3,000,000 loan dated Aug. 15 and due Oct. 3, 365-day year, interest to follow basis, to Shawmut Corporation at 2.10 per cent plus $3 premium. Other bidders for the City of Boston loan were: First National-Old Colony Corporation, 2.13 per cent, and Salomon Bros & Hutzler 2.14 per cent plus $55.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.

United States Gypsum Company as of June 30 shows current assets of $16,550,813 and current liabilities $1,621,617, compared with $15,545,294 and $4,016,596 June 30, 1929. Profit and loss surplus was $33,075,806, compared with $28,832,153.

BITUMINOUS COAL ESTIMATE

Bituminous coal production in the United States in the week ended Aug. 9 was about 7,875,000 tons. This compares with 7,957,000 for the preceding week and 9,570,000 for the corresponding week of 1929.

MILLER & HART PASSES DIVIDEND

Directors of Miller & Hart, Inc., took no action on the quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preference stock due at this time. D. R. Howland was elected president, succeeding John Roberts.

BIG GAIN IN EARNINGS OF SHOE CONCERN

Income Stages About-Face Despite Sharp Drop in Sales Volume

Although sales of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, for the first half of 1930, showed the sharp decline of $5,998,550, or 18.4 per cent from the first six months of 1929 and about the same shrinkage from 1928, net profits executed a distinct right-about-face from the subnormal results of the first half of last year and were more nearly comparable with the corresponding period of 1928. Net profits of $1,223,236 this year contrasted with only $438,665 for the six months to July 6, 1929, and with $1,677,284 for the first half of 1928.

The poor showing for the 1929 first half, which produced earnings of only 16 cents a share on 405,360 shares of common stock, after preferred dividends, was due not to reduced sales volume but to inventory losses incident to a drastic decline in the hide and leather markets. This year, so far, hide and leather markets, having been pretty thoroughly liquidated last year, have been relatively stable so that no important inventory adjustments have been necessary. This situation has spelled a great difference in net earning power, the balance after preferred dividends for the first half of this year being equal to $2.12 a share of common stock.

Second Half Better

Although earnings for the first half of 1930 were a little short of the six months' dividend requirement on the common, which calls for $5 yearly, the company almost invariably earns considerably more in the second half than in the first half of the year.

While 1929 was abnormal in that respect, it might be noted that whereas the company earned but 16 cents a share on the common stock in the first half, it showed $4.85 a share in the second half, thereby just covering the common dividend requirement for the year. The answer was, of course, that it took all its inventory losses in the first half and was in position to come back during the second half.

In the first half of 1928, which was more nearly normal, the company earned $3.16 a share on the common stock and $3.80 in the second, a total of $6.96. In 1927, showing for the first half was $3.20 a share and $5.48 in the second, a total of $8.68.

Production Is Increasing

There is no reason to believe that the present year will prove any exception to the normal trend. In fact shoe business prospects are generally considered quite good, particularly in view of rather sharp curtailment during the last six months or more, and while volume will be by no means sensational it should be substantial.

Endicott-Johnson has been quite steadily increasing production during the last six weeks and with the approach of autumn activity is likely further to increase. Hand-to-mouth buying persists but orders are coming in steadily if not in great volume.

The company has branched out somewhat from the traditional footwear business. For example, the rubber department has developed quite a profitable business in the manufacture of golf balls, and it makes some other rubber products outside of the footwear field. The company is now oversold on its golf ball production which has been increasing quite steadily.

DIVIDENDS

White Rock Mineral Springs, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common, $1.75 on the first preferred and $2 on the second preferred, all payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Mayflower Associates Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents cash and 1 per cent in stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 3.

John Morrell & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.10, payable Sept. 14 to stock of record Aug. 24.

National Sugar Refinery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Hazeltine Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Elsie Walker Drygoods Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

Parker Trading Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 30 cents a share on the class A and class B common stocks, both payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.25 on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Insurance shares Corporation Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 30.

Central Vermont Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on $6 dividend series preferred stock, payable Aug. 15 to stock of Prairie Oil & Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 30.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

Weekly statement of Bank of England (000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Aug. 14, '30	Aug. 7, '30
Circulation	£367,374	£372,978
Public deposits	12,256	8,666
Private deposits	100,271	98,139
Bankers acc'ts	66,252	61,552
Other acc'ts	34,019	36,587
Gov't securities	54,346	53,145
Other securities	29,608	31,574
Disc and adv.	6,864	7,960
Securities	22,744	23,614
Reserves	46,726	40,616
Prop res to liab	41.5%	37.8%
Bullion	154,105	153,594
Bank rate	3%	3%

NATIONAL ENAMELING LOSS

National Enameling & Stamping Company reports net loss of $13,542 for the first six months, compared with net income of $164,686 in the first half of 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

ANOTHER FORWARD STEP

The entrance of Central Public Service Corporation into the business of producing and piping natural gas will result in the construction of a 260-mile pipe line at an expense of $12,000,000. The pipe line will run from eastern Kentucky into the company's Indiana territory and is designed to provide additional natural gas supply to industrial interests served by Central Indiana Gas Company, a subsidiary of Central Public Service. Previously the properties of this company have been distributors of natural gas but not producers. Among those who may be expected to welcome Central Public Service into the producing field may be counted the wage earners who will be employed in the construction of the $12,000,000 pipe line.

**AROUND THE WORL

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

JUNIORS PLAY TRUE TO FORM

Eight Seeded Players in Quarterfinals in U. S. Tennis at Culver

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CULVER, Ind.—Young men whose names will be written into the tennis records of the future clash Aug. 14, in the quarterfinal rounds of the United States junior and boys' net championships at the Culver Military Academy.

The junior singles is running remarkably true to form. Of the first nine seeded players eight make up the quarterfinal bracket. Jack Cosgrove, big San Francisco youth, who was seeded third, was eliminated Aug. 13 by another San Francisco lad, C. R. Hunt, who is making a splendid showing in his first year in the junior division. Last year Hunt was ranked seventh among the boys in the country and won the United States boys' double title paired with Jay Cohn, who was boys' singles champion. It is unusual for a first-year junior to step along as far as the quarterfinals. Hunt defeated Cosgrove, 7—5, 6—4, steadiness on the part of the victor turning the tide.

W. H. Doeg, young brother of John H. Doeg, the Davis Cup player, gave Wilmer Hines, of South Carolina, second seeded player, a difficult half-hour, but Hines eventually won out, 7—5, 6—3. Young Doeg, playing fine tennis, ran up a 5—1 lead in the first set and had set point, but he seemed to let down at that time, and Hines ran out the set, 7—5. The second set was easy for Hines.

Karl Kamrath, the favorite, was given a hard first-set battle by William Reese of Atlanta, but the big Texan won, 8—6, 6—1.

The doubles made up most of the Aug. 13 program, and some of the finest doubles play ever seen in the junior meet is in prospect. Hines and J. L. Beaver, the southern youths, are seeded first, and they are a good team. Kamrath and J. B. Bralley, the second seeded, are not so strong, Bralley being the weaker of the duo. From their showing Aug. 13 Doeg and L. T. Myers, the coast youths, are going to make a strong play for the honors. Although they are seeded sixth, they play nicely together and have confidence.

In the boys' doubles, Cohn and J. L. Lynch top the seeded list. But F. A. Parker and S. H. Boynton look like the strongest team on the courts. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR DOUBLES—
First Round

C. W. Hess and A. T. Smith, Culver, defeated William Cagney and Willard Shuflitowski, Chicago, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

Richard Johnson and Raymond Weise, St. Louis, defeated Bernard Friedman and R. D. Spangler, Philadelphia, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., and J. L. Beaver, Gainesville, Ga., defeated Hyman Adler and Robert Rothschild, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1.

George Crowley, Chicago, and A. W. Sempliner, Culver, defeated Mike Pepa and E. H. Tieman, Gary, Ind., 6—3, 6—8, 10—8.

Second Round

Karl Kamrath and J. B. Bralley, Austin, Tex., defeated J. S. Carr, Atlanta, and Robert Stewart, Pensacola, 6—4, 7—5.

Harry Jens and Earl Tetting, Milwaukee, defeated Joseph Blough and J. M. Bradford, Goshen, Ind., 6—3, 8—6.

W. H. Doeg and L. T. Myers, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated S. E. Davenport, Forest Hills, N. Y., and Julian Wishick, Flushing, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2.

John Duncan and Nelson McininchKansas City, defeated J. F. Ray, Boston, and N. W. Niles, Brookline, Mass., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

James Bobbitt, Pasadena, and Jack Cosgrove, San Francisco, defeated C. J. Holloway and Robert McCullough, Indianapolis, 6—1, 6—3.

P. B. Gregory, Chicago, and Max Gurman, Detroit, defeated Ray Daggett and Fred Weinheimer, Syracuse, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, and William Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Richard Lewers and R. T. Huston, Kansas City, 7—5, 6—0.

L. S. Cameron, Tulsa, Okla., and Harold Surface, Kansas City, defeated G. Krauss and J. R. Loser, Culver, 6—2, 6—2.

D. F. Kready, Lancaster, Pa., and R. J. Minnich, Loraine, O., defeated Barclay Fleming, Chicago, and Ralph Bradford, Indianapolis, 6—2, 6—2.

J. F. Baumann and Joseph Carrigan, Chicago, defeated J. C. Ertel, Culver, and R. L. Hutchinson, Lawrenceburg, Ind., 6—1, 7—5.

C. R. Hunt and R. B. Blaskower, San Francisco, defeated Thomas Lysaght and V. C. Mennier, Indianapolis, 6—4, 6—2.

Donald Morrison, Washington and Robert Bacon, Newport, R. I., defeated Frank Broida and C. B. Maits, Pittsburgh, 3—6, 6—0, 6—1.

William Reese, Atlanta, and Edward Sutter, New Orleans, defeated M. S. Weisberg, Dorchester, Mass., and Marvin Brown, Syracuse, 6—3, 6—3.

H. Cluthe, Glen Ridge, N. J., and R. W. Palmer, Malba, L. I., defeated Raymond Wiese and Harry Mendelson, St. Louis, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Hess and Smith defeated Johnson and Weise, 6—3, 9—7.

Hines and Beaver defeated Crowley and Sempliner, 6—2, 6—1.

Third Round

Kamrath and Bralley defeated Jens and Tetting, 5—7, 10—8, 6—1.

Doeg and Myers defeated Duncan and McininchI, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3.

Bobbitt and Cosgrove defeated Gregory and Gurman, 6—2, 6—3.

Cram and Jacobs defeated Hess and Smith, 6—1, 6—2.

Hines and Beaver defeated Cameron and Surface, 6—2, 6—1.

Baumann and Carrigan defeated Kready and Minnich, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

Hunt and Blaskower defeated Bacon and Morrison, 6—4, 6—2.

Palmer and Cluthe defeated Reese and Sutter, 6—4, 6—2.

UNITED STATES BOYS' DOUBLES
—First Round

John Shostrom and Trevor Weiss, Chicago, defeated W. S. Ginn, Atlanta, and S. T. Alexander, Culver, 6—1, 6—1.

Norman Bickle and Edward Yeaton, Chicago, defeated Jose and John Sabates, Cuba, 10—8, 6—3.

Second Round

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif., and J. L. Lynch, Taft, Calif., defeated Paul Ianis, Dayton, O., and R. L. Thompson, Versailles, Ind., 6—1, 6—0.

Carl Helmholtz, Rochester, Minn., and Jack Benjamin, Cincinnati, defeated F. H. Lemereauc and D. L. Morse, Culver, 6—1, 6—0.

Jock McLean, Washington, and F. H. Barclay Jr., Baltimore, defeated G. H. Phipps, Denver, and R. P. Nikolick, Gary, 6—2, 6—3.

P. A. Parker, Milwaukee, and G. H. Boynton, Atlanta, defeated J. W. Spalding, Bronxville, N. Y., and Byron Orear, Kansas City, 6—0, 6—0.

F. C. Fitzpatrick Jr., Providence, R. I., and Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Thomas Otley Jr., Grand Haven, Mich., and Murray Thwaites, Grand Rapids, 6—2, 6—0.

Frank Cantwell, Youngstown, O., and Frank Keaney, St. Louis, defeated Austin Speas and Lowell Taylor, Elkhart, Ind. 6—2, 6—1.

William Glover and Paul Rasmussen, Chicago, defeated G. M. Specht and Ferris Traylor, Evansville, Ind., 6—1, 6—1.

Shostrom and Weiss defeated Bickle and Yeaton 6—2, 6—8, 6—1.

Third Round

Parker and Boynton defeated Fitzpatrick and Rodman, 6—0, 6—2.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Fifth Round

Karl Kamrath, Austin, Tex., defeated William Reese, Atlanta, 8—6, 6—1.

Donald Morrison, Washington, defeated Harry Jens, Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—2.

James Babbitt, Pasadena, defeated B. F. Kready, Lancaster, Penn., 6—2, 6—1.

Kendall Cram, Nashville, defeated Harold Surface, Kansas City, 1—6, 6—2, 6—1.

Wilmer Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, 7—5, 6—3.

William Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

C. R. Hunt, San Francisco, defeated Jack Cosgrove, San Francisco, 7—5, 6—4.

R. W. Palmer, Malba, L. I., defeated Edward Sutter, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES—Third Round

Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, defeated G. H. Phipps, Denver, 6—0, 6—0.

Seven Titles Are Decided in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Seven championships were decided in the first half of the Canadian swimming championship meet, held here Aug. 13. Three defending champions, James Thompson in the 440-yard freestyle, Dorothy Prior in the women's 220 breaststroke and Helen McCormick in the women's springboard diving, were dethroned. The first four in each event will be included in the Canadian team for the British Empire games, which open at Hamilton Aug. 16. The summary:

CANADIAN SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by B. Gibson, Toronto; M. Bourne, Montreal, second; A. Robinson, Moose Jaw, third; V. Page, Toronto, fourth. Time—57 4-5s.

220-Yard Breaststroke, Women—Won by Monica Hardy, Toronto; Molly Bailey, Toronto, second; Dorothy Prior, Toronto, third; Duth Downing, Toronto, fourth. Time—3m. 35 4-5s.

220-Yard Breaststroke, Men—Won by J. Aubin, Toronto; J. Angus, Toronto, second; Haladaner, Toronto, and R. Gagnor, Montreal, third. Time—3m. 6 2-5s.

Tower Diving, Men—Won by A. Phillips, Toronto, 90.72 points; S. Walker, Toronto, 82.21, second; C. Kennett, Toronto, 75.95, third; G. Monty, Montreal, 55.11, fourth.

440-Yard Freestyle, Men—Won by G. Burleigh, Toronto; M. Bourne, Montreal, second; J. Thompson, Toronto, third; E. Kennett, Toronto, fourth. Time—5m. 33 2-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle, Women—Won by Irene Pirie, Toronto; Betty Edwards, Toronto, second; Mary Casson, Toronto, third; Marjory Linton, Toronto, fourth. Time—6m. 20 4-5s.

Springboard Diving, Women — Won by Doris Ogilvie, Toronto, 79.8 points; Mollie Bailey, Toronto, 76.3, second; Helen McCormick, Toronto, 63.9, third; Laura Little, Toronto, 58.2, fourth.

Thisbe Leading for Canada's Cup

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—With but one more victory necessary to clinch possession of the Canada's Cup, William P. Barrows' Thisbe faced the test of a windward and leeward course for the fourth race in the series for the coveted emblem of fresh water sailing yacht supremacy.

So far both the eight-meter craft have had an opportunity of showing their wares in light and heavy weather, the contest Aug. 13 going to the American defender by a margin of nearly two minutes in a five-knot breeze that freshened to a 12-mile wind before the first round of the triangular course off Summerville was completed.

The challenger Quest of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club has shown her ability to match speed with the American defender in running free and the 18-mile course Aug. 14 to windward and leeward in a light breeze may provide an upset.

Thisbe won two of the three starts in good style, being forced out of the second race when a main spreader broke three minutes after the starting gun, cracking the mast.

A victory Aug. 14 will keep the coveted Canada's Cup in the possession of the Rochester Yacht Club, which has successfully defended the trophy twice in succession, winning in 1903, 1905 and 1907.

ESTELLE V ATTAINS A SPEED OF 94.5 M. P. H.

GRAVENHURST, Ontario (AP)—Estelle V, the speedboat which Miss Marion B. Carstairs of England will drive in the Harmsworth trophy races at Detroit on Labor Day, attained a speed of 94.5 miles an hour in a test on Lake Muskoka Aug. 13.

Although short of the official world's record of 98.7 set by the late Sir Henry Segrave in his last run on Lake Windermere, in England, the performance Aug. 13 is believed to set a new record for this side of the Atlantic. The best previous mark was 93.123, set by Gar Wood, the Detroit sportsman who is to defend the Harmsworth trophy.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT CUTS SPORT FUND

PARIS (AP)—Sporting societies in France show great discouragement over their failure to interest Parliament in the value of athletics in building a nation.

When Premier Tardieu proposed vast expenditures for "national equipment," to give the country modern roads, docks, laboratories, hospitals and methods, there was included $1,200,000 for playgrounds and athletic fields. This was cut down in the Chamber to $80,000 a year for five years.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	80	39	.672
Birmingham	68	52	.567
New Orleans	67	53	.558
Atlanta	65	58	.528
Little Rock	62	59	.512
Chattanooga	54	66	.450
Nashville	54	68	.443
Mobile	33	88	.273

RESULTS AUG. 13

New Orleans 15, Atlanta 10.
Mobile 4, Birmingham 1.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 2.
Memphis 20, Nashville 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	69	45	.605
St. Paul	66	45	.574
Toledo	69	59	.580
Minneapolis	58	55	.513
Kansas City	56	58	.491
Columbus	52	63	.452
Indianapolis	46	67	.407
Milwaukee	46	71	.393

RESULTS AUG. 13

Kansas City 5, Toledo 4.
Minneapolis 5, Louisville 3.
Columbus 18, Milwaukee 11.

THISTLE WINS SCOTT TROPHY

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Thistle Bowling Club of Hartford, Conn., won the Scott trophy at the annual tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association here today, defeating the Fernleigh Club of the same city, 25 to 19, despite a desperate last-minute rally by the losers. Lawson Reed, Boston, was chosen secretary-treasurer at the election of officers.

U. S. TEAM REINSTATED

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The United States soccer team, which participated in the recent tournament at Montevideo, Uruguay, and which had been suspended for playing the Sao Paulo Club, an outlawed team, Aug. 10, was reinstated Aug. 13 and will play two matches here Aug. 17 and also Aug. 18.

EARNSHAW IN 18TH VICTORY

Holds Indians to Eight Hits as Champions Win Again

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	80	38	.678
Washington	69	45	.605
New York	69	47	.595
Cleveland	58	59	.496
Detroit	56	60	.483
St. Louis	46	70	.397
Chicago	45	69	.395
Boston	40	75	.348

RESULTS AUG. 13

St. Louis 7, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 2.
New York 10, Detroit 8.
Washington 7, Chicago 4.

Philadelphia held its strong lead in the American League on Aug. 13 by making it three straight over the Cleveland Indians, this time by 7 to 2. Washington held second position by again defeating Chicago, 7 to 4. New York stayed close behind the Senators by virtue of a 10-to-8 victory over the Detroit Tigers. St. Louis evened its series with Boston by winning, 7 to 2.

George Earnshaw held the Indians to eight scattered hits and won his eighteenth victory of the season, against seven losses. The Athletics made 13 hits off Lawson, a young Cleveland recruit pitcher, who went the entire route for the losers. Lawson delivered fine ball for the first five innings, but went to pieces after the sixth, at which time Dick Porter made a costly error in right field. Al Simmons led Philadelphia's attack with a double and two singles in five times up. Bib Falk's homer for the Indians was the longest hit of the game.

The Senators took an early lead with five runs in the first two innings, an advantage which they held throughout the game. Hadley started and finished the contest for Manager Johnson and kept 14 Chicago hits well scattered. Braxton, former Washington pitcher, started for the White Sox, but was taken out after the rally in the second inning. Buddy Myer was the batting star of the day with three singles and a triple in four trips to the plate. Watwood did well for the White Sox with four singles in five times up.

New York scored 10 runs in the first five innings, a lead which they just managed to hold over the Tigers. George Pipgras was Manager Shawkey's starting pitcher, and he did well until the sixth inning. At that time Detroit rallied and scored six runs, and sent home two more in the seventh. Ruffing and Holloway relieved Pipgras, but the rally was not stopped until McEvoy was called into the box. Earl Combs drove out a homer, double and single for the Yankees in four times at bat. Bengough also made three hits for the winners.

In Boston, the Red Sox seemed unable to solve the steady pitching of Walter Stewart. The veteran left-hander was touched for nine hits, but was not scored upon until the ninth. Only one run would have crossed the plate at that time had it not been for a bad throw by O'Rourke. Goose Goslin was the batting star of the game with a homer and two singles, driving in four runs and scoring two himself. Jack Russell worked in the box for Boston, but was given ragged support. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	x	7	13	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Lawson and Sewell. Umpires—Guthrie, Hildebrand and Ormsby. Time—1h. 48m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	x	—	7	11	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	14	1

Batteries—Hadley and Spencer; Braxton, Henry, Thomas and Tate. Losing pitcher—Braxton. Umpires—Campbell, Dinneen and Nallin. Time—2h. 18m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	x	10	14	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	8	7	1

Batteries — Pipgras, Ruffing, Holloway, McEvoy and Bengough; Sorrell, Sullivan, Bridges, Hogsett and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Losing pitcher—Sorrell. Umpires—Jackson, Connolly and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 57m.

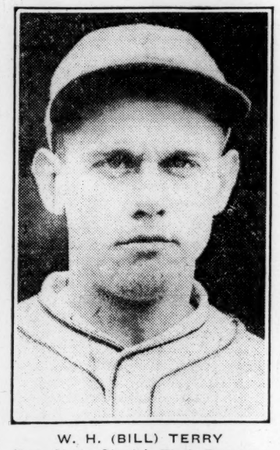
AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	—	7	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	9	1

Batteries—Stewart and Ferrell; Russell and Connolly. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 54m.

PICK-UPS

THE New York Giants have at the present time what is spoken of as one of the greatest infields of all time, considering both the offensive and defensive side of the game. With Terry at first, Critz at second, Jackson at shortstop and Lindstrom at third, there is little doubt that Manager McGraw has a remarkable infield combination. Just how great they are is a matter of opinion, but they are beyond



W. H. (BILL) TERRY
New York Giants' First Baseman

doubt the best of the present day. Bill Terry has done much to keep his team in the pennant race with his heavy hitting. Including games of Aug. 13, he is leading the National League in batting with a mark of .409. He is getting his two hits every day and should give Herman, Klein and O'Doul a battle for the batting crown before the 1930 season closes. What Critz lacks in his hitting he makes up in fielding. He is considered the best defensive second baseman in the game today, and there is little doubt about that.

At third base, it seems, Freddy Lindstrom should be ranked first at that position this season. Pie Traynor of the Pirates is still considered his superior by many; but the fact that Pie has been out a greater part of the season gives Lindstrom the edge. Travis Jackson is by no means a new name to baseball followers. For many years his ability as a fielder, batter and team leader has placed him first among all shortstops, and no doubt will again this season. On these four men depend New York's chances of seeing a World Series at the Polo Grounds next October, and the chances are very good they will come through.

The Robins and Cubs seemed destined to set a new attendance record before their four-game series has ended. A crowd of 37,000 spectators brought the series total to approximately 82,000 on Aug. 13. The series record is 140,000, established the last time the Robins met the Cubs at Wrigley Field.

Hack Wilson seems certain to break the National League's home run record at the pace he is traveling now. Including game of Aug. 13, he had hit 40, one more than he did all last season. Chuck Klein of the Phillies set the present record in 1929, hitting for the circuit 43 times, to better Hornsby's old mark by one homer. Incidentally, Wilson is also ahead of Ruth's record and has more than an even chance of bettering that if the Babe does not himself.

If Walter Stewart could pitch for the Browns every day, no doubt the club would finish the season much higher than it is placed at the present time. The veteran left-hander has won 14 games so far and should add to that total before the season closes. That is a remarkable record considering the position the Browns hold in the league.

It looked at one time as if Sam Rice was out of the American League batting race, but it appears that such is not the case. It will be remembered that he held the leadership for some time at the beginning of the season and then dropped back out of sight. He has been batting well in recent games, however, and is now back among the leaders. Including games of Aug. 13, his mark of .363 places him fourth among the regulars.

U.S. Six-Meter Yacht Team Is Completed

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. (AP)—The team of four six-meter yachts that will race a British team in Oyster Bay next month in the British-American Cup series was complete Aug. 14.

On Aug. 13, Mars, owned by the Van S. Merle-Smith syndicate; Herman F. Whiton's Cherokee, and Aphrodite, owned by J. S. Johnson, were chosen after a series of races to team with Briggs C. Cunningham's Lucie, chosen Aug. 12. Races on Aug. 13 were the last of a three-day series.

In the four series with England, American six-meter boats have scored only one victory, in 1922. England won in 1923, 1924 and 1928. Races now are held every other year.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	78	47	.624
Baltimore	75	53	.586
Montreal	70	56	.556
Toronto	69	60	.535
Newark	58	66	.466
Buffalo	57	69	.452
Jersey City	51	74	.408
Reading	46	79	.368

RESULTS AUG. 13

Montreal 16, Reading 9.
Baltimore 10, Buffalo 5.

Work Started on Shamrock V to Fit Her for the Cup Races

Crosses Atlantic Ocean, Approximately 4000 Miles, in 26 Days—Boat Yard Officials Expect Yacht to Be Back in Water in About 10 Days

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP) — The task of preparing Shamrock V, Sir Thomas Lipton's fifth challenger for the America's Cup, began Aug. 14 at the Electric Boat Work Yards.

Although she was beset by head winds throughout her voyage of approximately 4000 miles, the Shamrock V dropped anchor here late Aug. 13, after a 26-day land-to-land passage between England and the United States. Her time was a day better than that of Shamrock IV, the challenger which was defeated by Resolute and Charles Francis Adams, present Secretary of the Navy, 10 years ago.

All superfluous fittings must be stripped from the Shamrock V before she is ready to cross the starting line off Newport, R. I., Sept. 13, against a defender yet to be selected from four American candidates. Those fittings include living accommodations used by the crew on their transatlantic voyage. During her stay on this side of the Atlantic the crew will be quartered on the Killarney, a former excursion boat, which has been fitted out for their convenience and painted to the taste of Sir Thomas, a brilliant green and white.

The most difficult and important task in connection with Shamrock V's fitting out will be the putting in place of the top of her 162-foot mast. She came across under jury rig, using only about 110 feet of her two-piece spar. The other shorter section must now be raised aloft and fitted much as a fishing pole is put together.

Sir Thomas is expected to arrive in New York next Saturday. His private yacht, the Erin, will steam there to meet him and bring him here. He is reported to have hired a cottage just outside of New London for use while the challenger is being prepared for his fifth bid for international yachting honors.

Boat yard officials estimate that they will have the challenger ready for the water again in a week or 10 days. While she is out her underbody will be cleaned and polished to reduce to a minimum resistance to the water.

Shamrock V is wood planked. Whirlwind is the only American candidate so constructed. Enterprise, Weetamoe and Yankee all are plated in bronze.

EASTERN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bridgeport	27	17	.622
Allentown	24	22	.522
Albany	22	22	.500
Springfield	18	26	.409

RESULTS AUG. 13

Springfield 6, Bridgeport 2.
Allentown 6, Albany 3.

LEADERS HARD PRESSED AT RYE

Assaults Continue Against First 10 in U. S. Ranking —Baroness Levi Wins

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RYE, N. Y.—The continued assaults on the positions of the first 10 players of 1929, both men and women, which have featured the tennis tournaments for the present summer, continued in a slighter degree in the rounds of the eastern grass court championship at the Westchester Country Club, Aug. 13, when one member of the elect of each sex was actually defeated by one of those outside the ranks, and another pair reversed the positions assigned them by the committee.

Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, United States intercollegiate champion, never entered in the National list, furnished the greatest surprise of the day when he overwhelmed Fritz Mercur of South Bethlehem, Pa., seeded sixth, in about 20 minutes of vigorous play, by a score of 6—2, 6—0. Earlier in the day Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, third-ranking player on the women's list, was defeated in a three-set match by Miss Alice C. Francis, the Orange player, No. 17, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6. Then Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, No. 10, disposed of Wilbur F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City, ranked eight, 6—2, 7—5, outplaying the protégé of William T. Tilden 2d all the way except for a brief period in the second set, when a streak of vigorous net play by Coen brought him ahead to lead at 5—4.

An unexpected international element continued to furnish interesting results, when Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of Rome, wife of a member of the Cabinet of Benito Mussolini and second ranking player of Italy, reached the quarterfinal round of the women's singles, eliminating another newcomer into the upper ranks, Miss Ruth Oexman of Cincinnati after a long battle in the first set, and a runaway of the second, 10—8, 6—0. Only two of the seeded players remain in the women's singles, Miss Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica and Miss Mary Greef of Kansas City.

Miss Gladman displayed the best tennis she has shown this season in defeating Miss Catherine Wolf, of Chicago, 6—2, 6—1; but Miss Greef had to fight all the way through to defeat Miss Edith Sigourney, of Boston, who has not been playing with regularity for the last five years, but retained much of her oldtime skill, winning the first set from the Wightman Cup alternate, and leading at 4—3 in the second. But Miss Greef then settled down to the hardest kind of play, and took the match at 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Both Tilden and Francis T. Hunter, winner and runnerup last year, had hard fights on their hands to reach the quarterfinals. Tilden had Julius Seligson and a partisan gallery to oppose him, and had to play his finest shots to hold the upper hand and win at 6—4, 6—4. Hunter was carried to extra games in both sets by Bryan Grant Jr., the Atlanta youth who won the United States claycourt title, and the latter, displaying the wonderful court covering ability which distinguished his game, was once at set point in the second set, and only the effect of his vigorous exertions in returning Hunter's tries for placements lowered his skill in the later games, to give Hunter the match at 7—5, 9—7. The summaries:

EASTERN GRASS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., defeated Mrs. T. De M. Johnson, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, defeated Miss Catherine Wolf, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Miss Norma Taubele, New York, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, defeated Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, 6—4, 3—6, 8—6.

Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, Rome, Italy, defeated Miss Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, 10—8, 6—0.

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, defeated Miss Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., 6—2, 6—0.

Richard T. Murphy Jr., Utica, defeated Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle, 6—4, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, Dallas, defeated Edward W. Feibleman, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, 7—5, 9—7.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—2, 6—2.

Clayton L. Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Arthur S. Fowler, Pleasantville, N. Y., 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, defeated F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, 6—2, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss Alice C. Francis and Miss Anne Page won from Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. Elizabeth Rebold by default.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Miss Grace Surber and Mrs. T. De M. Johnson, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Carolyn Roberts and Miss Norma Taubele defeated Miss Rosamond Newton and Miss Marjorie Sachs, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Miss Carolyn Babcock and Miss Dorothy Workman, 6—4, 6—4.

Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi and Miss Louise McFarland defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere and Miss Edith Sigourney, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter defeated Harry Plymire and Kenneth D. Fisher, 6—3, 6—2.

Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated James Calder and Donald Burke, 6—0, 6—1.

Jack Tidball and Gerald Bartosh, defeated C. A. Muller and F. C. Koss, 6—0, 6—3.

Lucien J. B. Lacoste and Keith Werner defeated Bryan Grant Jr. and Jack Mooney, 15—17, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round

Richard T. Murphy Jr. and David N. Jones defeated La Coste and Werner, 7—5, 6—4.

Frederic Mercur and J. G. Hall defeated Melvin H. Partridge and A. B. Sheridan, 6—3, 6—3.

BRITISH SENDING FOUR YACHTS

GLASGOW, Scot. (AP)—Four British six-meter boats will leave Glasgow soon to take part in the races for the British-American Cup in Long Island Sound beginning Sept. 1. Evelyn Parker's yacht Fintra and A. A. Stuart Black's Coral will be shipped on the liner Transylvania while the boats Felma and Prudence will be sent over shortly after.

BRITISH TEAM IN CANADA

QUEBEC (AP)—Great Britain's team of 64 athletes, headed by Lord David Burghley, Olympic 400-meter hurdling champion, arrived here Aug. 13 to compete in the British Empire games at Hamilton, Ont., beginning Aug. 16.

O. E. Barnhart Is Roque Champion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINONA LAKE, Ind.—O. E. Barnhart, of Chicago, is the United States national roque champion. This title was awarded to him on Aug. 13, at the conclusion of the national tournament of the American Roque League here. The tournament had been in session since Aug. 4 and Barnhart won first honors in this first division, against a field of 16 opponents. He won 15 of his 16 games, making a total of 480 out of a possible 512 scores, for an average of 30 per game. Barnhart's only loss was a shut-out at the hands of George Atkinson of Cleveland on the opening day of play.

In the shakeup which came with the final games on Aug. 13, Atkinson, whose home is in Cleveland, but who has been listed from Westerville, finished in second place with a total of 469 games and average of 295.16. He won 13 games and lost 3. Atkinson finished second last year in the national tournament and worked himself into this position this year by his defeat of Sterling Rounds of Cleveland, 32 to 3 in one of the final meetings. Up to this time Rounds was trailing Barnhart by only two points and it was expected the final game between Rounds and Barnhrat would decide first and second place. As the result of his defeat by Atkinson, Rounds dropped to fourth place with 438 points.

H. H. Woods, with 445 points to his credit, finished fourth. Others in the first division finished with total points as follows: Grant Dazey, Indianapolis 427; G. R. Whitmore, Peoria, Ill., 420; H. E. Lyman Kansas City, Mo., 420; Erwin Cranfill, Willow Branch, Ind., 410; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 409; J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, O., 401; A. D. Gammill, Westerville, O., 398; W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 390; F. O. Williamson, Columbus, O., 379; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 290; C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 282; C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 275; W. T. Conkling, Earlville, N. Y., 200.

In the final game in the first division, O. E. Barnhart defeated Sterling Rounds, 32 to 21. When this game started Barnhart needed 21 points to tie Atkinson. Had he scored less than that number he would have fallen to second place. Practically the entire schedule of games was played. In the few games which were not completed because of players leaving Aug. 13, the two contestants were credited with their averages for the games actually played.

In the second division there were 10 players, and nine games constituted a full schedule. I. H. Scott of Kent, O., won first place with a total of 262 out of a possible 288 points. G. J. Poth of Dayton, O., finished second with 255 points. Others finished as follows: G. F. Franklin, Chicago, 247; A. J. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 246; C. W. Ackerson, Westerville, O., 244; J. W. Ogden, Kansas City, 222; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., 210; O. D. Barnhart, Chicago, 206; D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, 185; James Ladd, Warsaw, 165.

Play for the Gates-Underhill Medal and the Williams Cup are still in progress. The Benedict Cup was won by W. T. Conklin, 3 to 2, from G. R. Whitmore. O. E. Barnhart and W. W. Wilson are playing for the Gates-Underhill Medal, Barnhart having won 3 and Wilson 1. This is a seven-game match. H. H. Woods is leading C. R. Zimmerman 3 to 1 in a seven-game match for the Williams Cup. Tournament scores follow:

First Division

A. D. Gammill, 32; W. A. Rounds, Cleveland, 15.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 32; J. R. Edwards, 26.
A. D. Gammill, 32; W. W. Wilson, 19.
J. R. Edwards, 32; W. A. Rounds, 15.
Erwin Cranfill, Willow Branch, Ind., 32; A. D. Gammill, 18.
J. R. Edwards, 32; H. E. Lyman, 29.
C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, 32; J. R. Edwards, 5.
F. O. Williamson, 32; W. T. Conkling, Earlville, N. Y., 0.
W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32; C. W. Davis, Newcastle, Pa., 22.
H. W. Woods, Cleveland, 32; H. E. Lyman, 7.
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; F. O. Williamson, 2.
H. H. Woods, 32; J. R. Edwards, 7.
W. H. Hoagland, 32; Grant Dazey, 26.
Sterling Rounds, 32; A. D. Gammill, 20.
Grant Dazey, 32; W. A. Rounds, 12.
A. D. Gammill 32, W. H. Hoagland 5.
O. E. Barnhart, 32; A. D. Gammill, 19.
Grant Dazey, 32; J. R. Edwards, 24.
W. W. Wilson, 32; C. R. Zimmerman, 19.
Sterling Rounds, 32; Grant Dazey, 19.
C. R. Zimmerman, 32; F. O. Williamson

AMERICAN LANDS KEPT FOR PUBLIC EQUAL 24 STATES

Westward Movement Which Peopled Wilderness Practically Ceased

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Extension of the great westward movement in the United States that peopled a wilderness empire in the span of a few decades has largely ceased, due to the taking up by homesteaders under various land laws since 1862 of 832,000,000 acres, it is reported at the Department of the Interior.

While there are roughly 190,000,000 acres of land still open to appropriation under the homestead and other land laws, the department declares that the annual turnover of this land is negligible, and that during the last decade the amount of land offered for settlement from year to year has remained almost stationary.

In a word, the experience of the last 10 years reveals that large-scale settlement of the public domain by private individuals is at an end, according to officials in the General Land Office, because much of the remaining land offered for settlement does not at present attract homesteaders.

Accompanying this statement of the close of a great epoch in the sweep of United States history comes the fact that conservation endeavors have resulted in retaining as public domain an area equal to the combined areas of Texas, California, Montana and New Mexico, the four largest states, having an aggregate domain of 693,824 square miles.

When computed in terms of the smaller states, the lands still held by the Federal Government as public domain, forest reserves, Indian reservations, national parks and monuments, mineral, game and cattle range reserves, have a combined area equal to that of 24 states, starting with the District of Columbia and adding each state in order of increasing size up through New York to Alabama, North Carolina and Arkansas.

Indian reservations, including lands held in trust by the United States for the tribes and other portions that have been made over to the Indians in fee simple or otherwise alloted to individuals in the tribes, cover an area of 105,000 miles, or roughly the area of Colorado, the seventh largest state, and nearly the area of Nevada, the sixth largest.

The rapid decline in homestead activity is revealed in reports issued by the General Land Office. In 1863, the first year of the Homestead Act, 3,841,549 acres were taken up. The amount rose to 8,095,413 acres in 1870, 14,792,371 acres in 1880, and 19,000,000 in 1890. By 1900 the tide had begun to turn as the best lands were taken over, and the figure stood at 13,453,887 acres.

In 1917 the area available for homesteading and appropriation under other land laws had been cut from the orginal 1,442,200,000 acres of 1862 to 230,657,755. Since 1925 practically no land has been permanently given out.

Miss Brico at Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

MISS ANTONIA BRICO made her American début as conductor at Hollywood Bowl, Aug. 1. Her program was made up of the "Freischütz" Overture, the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky, and the "Meistersinger" Prelude.

All things considered, Miss Brico gave a creditable account of herself. She was successful in keeping the orchestra balanced, the attacks were well taken and the tone was admirable though small. The young woman made her gravest error in choosing such a lengthy symphony, for after the first two movements, which went well, she let her tempos sag until much of the good impression already earned was mitigated.

As yet Miss Brico uses her left arm and hand too much for beating time instead of for shading, and she lacks that decisive quality essential to spirited readings; but mostly her faults are those of inexperience and not a lack of musicianship.

Judging from the first two weeks of Bernadino Molinari's reign, we are to renew relations with most of the standard, and many of the almost forgotten operatic overtures. During the week of July 28 there were the overtures to "Semiramide," "Don Juan," "Der Freischutz," "Die Meistersinger," "Sicilian Vespers," and the "Leonore" No. 3. Of symphonies we heard the Mozart G minor, the Brahms No. 4 and the Beethoven "Pastorale," and surprisingly enough it was the last of these which was most memorable. There are times when the innumerable repetitions of the little brook motif do seem to "go on forever," but on this occasion there was only a charming continuity to the long passage. Mr. Molinari made no gesture toward magnifying the symphony; he simplified it to its ultimate naïveté and thus enhanced its individuality.

On sundry recent occasions, different parts of the Vivaldi Suite "The Seasons" have been played until now all four have again been heard, and "Summer" is programed for repetition. Molinari has a list of perennials which come to bloom each year in the Bowl (sometimes twice), and were the repetitions heard less auspiciously, there probably would be requests for enlargements of his local repertoire. Always the "Pines" and "Fountains" by Respighi may be counted on, and these are now accomplished—the latter evidently vastly enjoyed. Honegger's "Pacific 231," which followed the Respighi, is little closer to the hearts of the Bowl audience than when it arrived with Goossens at the throttle some years ago. While there are some of us who appreciate its cleverness and desire to give Mr. Honegger his due, it is evident that this work is merely endured by the majority of Bowl patrons, who sit spellbound and in amazing quiet during the longest stretches of Wagnerian music, but display uneasiness and boredom during "Pacific 231," offering but feeble applause for it.

A fine and sensitive piece of program music—"The Nocturnal Procession" by Rabaud—was one of the favorites of the week. It was in keeping with its setting and stimulated the imagination without jarring the sensibilities.

Richard Crooks appeared for the second time in two weeks in response to popular demand. If possible, the tenor sang even better than previously and his selections were of weightier caliber. His programed items were the Narrative and Farewell from "Lohengrin," "The Dream" from "Manon" and "Una Furtiva Lagrima" from "The Elixir of Love." His first encore number was "Time, You Old Gypsy," a pleasing song by Eleanor Remick Warren, who accompanied him at the piano. After the next group Mr. Molinari came to the piano and there ensued some of the most beautiful collaboration we have ever heard between a singer and his accompanist. Three times they were obliged to appear together, but it was Rachmaninoff's "In the Silence of the Night" that surpassed in loveliness.

Quite the finest ballet ever produced in the Bowl may be credited to Mme. Albertina Rasch; her husband, Dimitri Tiompkin, who composed the music, and the conductor, Arthur Lange. The "Suite Choreographic," in four parts—Prelude, Scherzo, Valse and Exotica—has individuality and is characterized by sparkling orchestration and peculiarly iridescent coloring. The dancing, done by an ensemble of 60 superbly trained young women, led by Portia Grafton, visualized the mood and quality of the music, while Mr. Lange's facile deftness in handling the baton added that necessary tang to the rhythm and nuances without which much of the effect would have been missing.

Mme. Rasch so designed her dances that grace and harmony of sound and movement were in artistic accord with the classic, yet modern, lines of the shell and stage of the Bowl. Her grouping was architecturally so finely balanced that with the lighting as it was, there were times when the effect was that of a beautiful bas-relief. The artist also realized the values of repose contrasted with motion, so often lacking in ballets.

The special feature of the concert of Aug. 2 was Arne Oldberg's Variations for two pianos and orchestra, with Mr. Oldberg and Hilda Oldberg at the pianos. The interest attached to two solo pianos helped to get the work "over," and there was one variation of three-beat meter, previous to the waltz, which gave solos to various instruments with telling effect, but the rather short theme, with its old church-music cadence, inhibits its flow and gives a patchy result that the composer's skill has not disguised.

B. K. W.

The Dialer's Guide

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FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 19

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Peter Arno's "Whoops Sisters" (CBS—T). 6:45.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific 10:30.

Seconyland Sketch (Standard of N. Y.—WEAF Chain). New England playlet. 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). An attempt to cure Curley of being "girl shy." 8:30.

"Hoppin' Bells" (WJZ Chain). The ups and downs of a pair of hotel bell boys. 8:45.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). Radio adaptation of famous cartoon series. 10.

"Cuddles and Monty" (WEAF Chain). Humorous skit. 10:15.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Radio people burlesquing radio people. 10:30.

"The Octoroon" (NBC Pacific). Dion Boucicault's play adapted for "Gems of the Drama" period. 10.

Talks

National Security League (CBS—T). 6:30.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

Floyd Gibbons (WJZ Chain). 6:45. NBC Chicago. 10:45.

"International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF Chain). Dean Gleason L. Archer. 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (CBS). 8:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Laurier, conductor. 6:05.

New York Philharmonic-Symphony Concert (WOR). William van Hoogstraten, conducting; Hall Johnson Choir; I. A. Hirschmann talks on program. 8:30.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Salon orchestra, direction of George Dilworth; soprano soloist. 10.

"Slumber Music" (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier's string ensemble playing really good music, and playing it well. 11.

National Concert Orchestra (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KTAR). Charles Hart has chosen the overture to "The Magic Flute" as opening number. 8:30.

Recitals

Esther Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 4:30.

Le Trio Morgan (WEAF—T). Harp, violin and piano, together and in solos. 7:05

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Melody Musketeers" (CBS—T). Male trio. 8:45.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Esther Leaf at the organ.

"Sweethearts" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Vocal duets and quartets. 7:45.

"Olympians" (NBC—KGO, KSL, KOA). "Steamboat Bill," "Old King Cole" and other classics, arranged for four voices. 9:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Six Crocketts draw further upon a seemingly inexhaustible supply of hill billy music. 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Genia Fonariova; Alexander Kirilloff's orchestra.

Service Band

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4

United States Navy Band. (WEAF Chain). 4.

Vocal and Instrumental

Savannah Liners (WJZ Chain). Variety ranging from a Sousa march to Nevin's "Venetian Love Song." 6:15.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit (CBS—T). 8.

"Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Helena Handin and Marcella Shields; Piano Twins; Lester Place and Robert Pascoccello. 8:30.

Vee Lawnhurst, pianist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; orchestra; soloists (Tek—WJZ Chain). 9.

Ponce Sisters, vocal duo; orchestra direction of Nathaniel Shilkret (National Carbon—WEAF—T). 9.

"Happy Wonder Bakers" (Continental—WEAF Chain). Frank Black's orchestra; Phil Dewey, baritone; vocal trio; Singing Violins. 9:30.

"Salute to Rochester" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). In addition to numbers by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and Westinghouse Band, the Rochester String Ensemble will play two Kreisler compositions. 10.

"Romeo and Juliet" (CBS—T). In "Grand Opera Miniature" series. 10:15.

"RKO Theater of the Air" (Radio-Keith-Orpheum—WEAF—T). Southernairs, quartet; orchestra. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Rhythms of all kinds—Spanish, Hawaiian and American. 4.

"Dancing by the Sea" (CBS—T). The sound of Atlantic City waves echoes across to the Pacific—accompanied by dance music. 5:30.

Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 7:30.

Wayne King's Orchestra; male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). 8.

The Columbians (CBS—T). Freddie Rich and his orchestra. 9:30.

Vincent Lopez and His Hotel St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

The Collegians; Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). Novelty dance orchestras. 11:15, 11:30.

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TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, Back Bay, 216 Hemenway St.—Small quiet room next to bath, $5.00; also 3 furnished rooms for housekeeping; overlooking Fenway.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th (Riverside)—Large, cool, light room, lavatory, well furnished; special $8.50. TRIGGS, 3-E.

N. Y. C., 412 West 110th—Charming studio singles, doubles, modern elevator apartment, Frigidaire, housekeeping, $8-$14. Academy 0942. FOSTER.

SALESMEN WANTED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Wanted, several experienced advertising salesmen; definite salary guaranteed, good opportunity. REUBEN H. DONNELLEY CORP., 421 Wibash Bldg. Court 1552.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AUDITOR—Several years' hotel experience; also electrical; wishes clerical position. CHARLES, Suite 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCE gained through years of successful connection with investment banking is available to investors, personal or corporate, who need investment counsel or management. Correspondence or interview invited. Box D-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALESMAN, married, owns car, excellent sales record, desires reliable proposition; Bronx and Westchester counties preferred; commission and drawing account. Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION by experienced attendant or housekeeper for one; best references. L. G., 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

PART TIME secretarial work in or near Boston; Christian Scientists preferred. D-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED, in Cambridge, Mass., position as companion help by student attending Lesley School; no remuneration; Christian Scientist preferred. D-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LIBRARIAN—Trained college graduate wants position school or college library; New York City or State preferred. Phone Foxcroft 5466 (Brooklyn).

SECRETARY stenographer, long and varied experience, efficient, seeks position, preferably uptown; $35-$40. Box G-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER — Visiting expert; will open, close or audit books, prepare statements, trial balance, financial reports; reasonable rates. Box B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage, near lakes, mountain trails; excellent table; refined, loving service. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

A COUNTRY ESTATE near Asbury accommodating 50; rest, recreation; special September rates, booklet. SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. Redbank 283.

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H.; White Mountains—Home cooking, fresh vegetables, electricity, bath, bathing, fishing; booklet. Campton 24-23.

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills; home atmosphere; 10-acre estate; sports convenient; private library; reasonable rates.
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios, Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0288.

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. HARRIET S HAGEN has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Hoboken 2446.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 252 West 91st St., Apt. 6—Three light, clean, nicely furnished rooms, real kitchen, $75 month (elevator).

WANTED

WANTED—To find home for lost unclaimed Fox Terrier pup; partly Whippet; tan and white. X-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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J. A. Barri R. S. Terry

The Berkshire Mill Coal Company
COAL and WOOD
KOPPERS KOKE
688 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 397

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

Val-Ky-Ro
English Crisp Bread
Made by Huntley & Palmers, Ltd.

F. W. BEHREN'S, Inc.
192 Fairfield Avenue

BRAUNFIELD
New Fall Millinery
Velvets—Felts

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor for Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

OAKLAND, CALIF. — Furnished apartment house, four 2-room, one 3-room apartments; 4 garages; fine business-residential district; in midst all transportation; schools, churches, stores; 300 feet from main arterial; good condition; modern conveniences; lot 50x121. White 543 35th St.

HAVE CAPITAL TO INVEST in meritorious proposition or good patent; full details. Box G-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" CO., 56 Lake St. North Windham, Conn.

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—BRENTWOOD PARK
Fine homesite on Beverly Blvd., 237x200; corner; unobstructable view. Write "R," 1211 So. Bronson Ave.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS—The line that wins and holds customers; genuine steel engraved; 40% commission; portfolio of samples and your own cards free. FEDERAL ART, Div. RM, 297 Congress, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Executive in club, restaurant, coffee shop management, 10 years' experience, open for position anywhere; would consider investing in suitable proposition; references exchanged. Write The Christian Science Monitor, 203 Financial Center Bldg.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
"The Bank With the Chime Clock"
4½% Paid on Deposits

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

The Davis & Hawley Co.
Founded 1838
JEWELERS
Diamonds English Silver China
Main Street at John

CASH'S WOVEN NAMES
HOWLAND'S

WATKIN'S
ART and FURNITURE STORE
68 CANNON STREET
Barnum 3501

THOMPSON'S APPAREL SHOP
Gowns, Furs and Wraps
WATSON BUILDING
985 MAIN STREET

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
Fall Showing of
Furs, Coats and Scarfs
20% DISCOUNT ON ALL AUGUST PURCHASES
Our stock is complete with Sport and Dress Furs selected for their outstanding details for the 1930-31 season.

The SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE, CONN.
INN—SHOP—LOOMS
Phone Redding 67

HENRY C. REID & SON
WATCHES
Diamonds and Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

TOWE & KOHLMAIER
New Plain Colored Shirts
$1.95
1085 BROAD STREET Phone Barnum 1385

Glenwood Ranges
MAKE COOKING EASY
THE GAS APPLIANCE EXCHANGE
799-803 Main Street

Barri & Terry
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All Electric Automatic Oil Burners
700 No. Washington Ave. Barnum 6097

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E. von Bergen, Inc.
Established 1910
EXPERT PERMANENT WAVING and BEAUTY CULTURE
Opp. Pickwick Theatre, Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3220

Karam
NEGLIGEES—LINGERIE
Chateau Lafayette Greenwich, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3795

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Exclusive Agents in Hartford for
OSHKOSH
Wardrobe Trunks and Cases
H. F. CORNING & CO.
Established 1812 68 Church Street

WITKOWER'S
Established 1885
Booksellers and Stationers
77-79 Asylum Street
An Up-to-Date and Complete LENDING LIBRARY at Your Service

559 MAIN Beroth Bread Shop 1128 MAIN

PARKING WASHING POLISHING SIMONIZING
The Auto Service Co.
180 Church Street Phone 6-4431
(3 minutes from Main Street)

HANAN SHOES
for MEN *and* WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 TRUMBULL STREET

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

FINE PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY
Complete Advertising Service at Your Disposal
FINLAY BROTHERS Inc.
2-0294 377 TRUMBULL STREET

LINENS for the Home
WEEKS' LINEN SHOP
248 TRUMBULL STREET

For a Good Breakfast—include
Shredded Wheat
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
Specializing in Electrical Service for the Home
324 West Preston Street 6-3420

Hazel Young Cafeteria
15 ASYLUM STREET
(Around the corner from Main Street)
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 DINNER 5:00 to 7:30

DENNISTON & SON
General Insurance and Real Estate
955 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn
Phone 4-4007

ROSAMOND'S NUT SHOPPE
Is ready to serve you with Tasty Sandwiches—Homemade Pastry
REASONABLY PRICED
"SERVICE WITH A SMILE"
45 Temple Street Phone 5-4257

ISAAC A. ALLEN & SON, Inc.
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MAJ. EARL CHAS. POPP
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
100 FARMINGTON AVE., HARTFORD

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
Milk and Cream Pasteurized or Raw
Phone 1661 MERIDEN

THE LITTLE SOMERS & HYATT COMPANY
DECORATORS and UPHOLSTERERS
76 E. Main Street Phone 296

GREENBACKER
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 MERIDEN

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Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

WILBUR COON SHOES
A Made-to-Measure Fit in Ready-to-Wear Shoes
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

SQUIBB'S Dental Cream
Park View Pharmacy
43 Main Street Phone 648

Vanity Fair Hosiery
All Silk
Special $1.00

Willett Corset Shop
72 WASHINGTON ST. Phone 949-W

Pauline C. Miller
BEAUTY SHOP
New Middletown Savings Bank Bldg.
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Cleaning—Dyeing
Pressing—Repairing
EMPIRE
Dyeing & Cleaning Co.
160 WILLIAM ST. Phone 2860

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

The VERMONT
"The Eating Place of Pleasant Memories"
A Bite or a Banquet at Any Time
120 WASHINGTON STREET

The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

AUTOMOBILE ROAD MAPS and GUIDE BOOKS
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

BUTLER'S
Insurance Office
All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

WETHERBEE & CONROY
Delicatessen
346 Main St. Ph. 347

Welch's Grape Juice
PURE UNADULTERATED
Served at Our Fountain
NEVILLE'S CANDY SHOP
HOMEMADE CHOCOLATES and CANDIES
366-370 MAIN STREET Phone 2454

"CANADA DRY"
J. W. STUECK & SON
460 MAIN ST.
Phones 713 & 714

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Bring Us Your Films for Superior Work. State whether Semi-Mat or Glossy Finish Desired.
Mail Orders Filled
FOUNTAIN PHOTO SERVICE

THE MIDDLETOWN LAUNDRY CO.
Our prices are reasonable
Phone 422 for information
79-83 COURT STREET

CAULKINS & POST Inc.
"The Store of Superior Service"
Headquarters for the
Famous Crawford Ranges
Special Fall Prices Now
Ask to see the new Crawford Gasco Stove

CUBETA BROS. INC.
FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
126 Main Street Phones 600 & 2111

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HOME-WETHERBEE LAUNDRY NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
Try One of Our Popular Four
Wet Wash
Wet Wash *with 12 flats*
Thrifty Service
Soft Dry
121 SMALLEY ST. Tel. 2800

HELEN PHILLIPS
BOOKS & GIFTS
STATIONERY
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Jackaway's Gift Shop
58 W. MAIN STREET Phone 1499

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
PEWTER DEPT

MARRA SHOE SERVICE
Incorporated
SHOE REPAIRING
Ask about Darex Soles
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AUGUST FUR SALE
Now in Progress
70 WEST MAIN STREET Phone 2989

The PAINT STORE
MORGAN KINGSLEY & THOMPSON, Inc.
PAINTERS & DECORATORS
Let Us Estimate on Your Next Job
411 MAIN STREET Phone 534

ORDER YOUR SUMMER COAL NOW
While Low Prices Last
"JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL"
BERSON BROS.
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
Branch Office Main Office and Works
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Telephone 1523 Telephone 364
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WOMANS ADMIREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

(TO HELP YOU)
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804 MALLEY BUILDING

SHOE REPAIRING HAT RENOVATING
New Haven Shoe Repairing Co.
138 TEMPLE STREET 3-0500

NOXON'S
Bring In Your Old Hat and See What We Can Do With It
Millinery Work and Dyeing
Men's and Ladies'
94 CHURCH STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Clothing
Furnishings
Shoes
For Men and Boys
Reduced during the August Sale
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Fresh Fruit
Strawberry Jam
For delicious sandwiches and luncheon desserts!
GROCERY SHOP—Main Floor
SHARTENBERG'S

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
August Fur Sale
Prices are Down this August as They Haven't Been in Years.
Our affiliation with a fur organization of highest repute makes these values possible through large group buying.
FOUR FEATURE GROUPS:
$95 $125 $195 $245
You may select from Hudson Seal, Squirrel, Muskrat, Australian Opossum, and dozens of other furs in 1930 silhouettes.
Furs, Second Floor

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72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

JOHN BROWN, INC.
ESTABLISHED 1870
FINE LEATHERWARE
153-157 GEORGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Walk-Over *Shoes for Men and Women*
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
930 CHAPEL STREET
Main Spring Arch Shoes

GROVE ST. GARAGE
RESPONSIBLE REPAIRING and PARKING
SPECIAL BRAKE SERVICE
27 GROVE ST., opposite Arena
S. G. DOOLITTLE, Prop.

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0748

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Fancy Ice Cream and Frozen Desserts
2-10 Winchester Avenue 5-5104

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Socony Gasoline
DAYTON TIRES
24-HOUR SERVICE
GODFREY & COOPER
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THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
For Men and Women
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

QUINNIPIAC COAL CO.
LEHIGH COAL
KOPPERS COKE
ORDER NOW
3-0114 Office: 376 STATE STREET
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Westville Electric Co.
Copeland Refrigerators
Radios Batteries - Jobbing
J. A. Dornsieff, Representative
852 CENTRAL AVENUE 3-4741

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Peterson Inc. New London Conn.
Confectioners & Caterers
2-Pound Box of Bitter-Sweet Peppermints, $1
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

PERRY & STONE, Inc.
JEWELERS
diamonds through the generations
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Sporting Goods Store
Everything for Athletics
Agents for Spalding Bros.
73 STATE ST. Tel. 7307

Kaplan's Luggage Shop
"If It Is Made of Leather We Have It."
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The Mayflower Tea Room
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HOME COOKERY
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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State Street, Near to Post Office
Plan Your Vacation Trip Through Our Travel and Vacation Club Department

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Shoes for Women
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Smart ENSEMBLES for SPRING
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Permanent Waving
Shampooing Manicuring and Water Waving
15 UNION STREET Telephone 7458

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ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
OUR SPECIALTY
Ladies' Silk Dresses, $10.00 and $15.00
NORWALK, CONN.

Arch Preserver Shoe
EMERSON-ELWOOD CO.
122 Washington Street So. Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn
Phone 256

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S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

5% ON ALL DEPOSITS
Norwalk Savings Society
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

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Men's Wear
TAILORING, CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS
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THE NEW DARIEN EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
RELIABLE HELP OF ALL KINDS
Prompt and Personal Attention
MRS. PERKINS, 201 Post Road
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Next to Mrs. Wright's Real Estate

MEAD'S DRUG STORE
Take home a box of Whitman's Sampler famous since 1842
520 West Avenue NORWALK, CONN

ROWLAND M. BEACH
Florist
28 East Avenue, Norwalk, Conn.
Telephone 2140

Fine Bread, Rolls, Buns, Cakes, Pastries
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The Kingsbury Shop
TAILORS
DEPENDABLE CLEANERS
DELIVERY SERVICE
PHONE 4-1532 49 RIVER STREET

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

The Time to Get Fur Coat Values Is Now!
The place to find them is . . . Fashion Headquarters

M. Moltasch & Son
INCORPORATED
278-280 Main St., Stamford, Conn.

August—Month of Savings
Clearances—special purchases—SAVINGS! A month in which all the resources of the new C. O. Miller Co. building are united to bring you bargains!
C. O. Miller Co.
15 BANK STREET, STAMFORD
Telephone 3-3171

"Everything for the Home"
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE
Hardware and House Furnishings
General Electric Refrigeration
THE LOCKWOOD & PALMER COMPANY
92 Park Place, STAMFORD, CONN.

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CREATORS
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FRANK MARTIN & SONS
CLOTHING of CHARACTER
Haberdashers of Distinction
Phone 3-4188 DAVENPORT SQ. STAMFORD, CONN.

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
The Downes-Smith Co.
79 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

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SQUARE SILK SHOP
Silks—Velvets—Dress Goods
140 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone Stamford 937

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JOHN T. ALLEN, Prop.
Private Track for Beginners
Long Ridge Road, Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-4494
Farm at West Fairlea, Vermont

Walk-Over Shoe Store
113 Atlantic Street
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Our Mid-Summer CLEARANCE SALE
Is Now Going On
Everything in Summer Merchandise and many everyday staples are on sale at STRIKING PRICE REDUCTIONS.
COME AND SAVE
Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Attractive Linoleum Floors
When laid by our experts, these floors become a practical surface, permanently cemented in place.
LONG WEAR . . LOW CLEANING COSTS
NO REPAIRS . . AND . . BEAUTY

GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
SILK HOSIERY
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

Dry Cleaning and Laundry Work
The PEERLESS LAUNDRY
146-150 NORTH MAIN STREET
NAUGATUCK, CONN.

Crane's
Fine Writing Papers
JANE KELLY Inc.
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

DEAN
The Florist
68 CENTER ST. Phone 558

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Architect
WATERBURY, CONN.

Ladies' Arch Rest Shoes
Footwear That Has Proven Its Worth
Waterbury distributors
FITZMAURICE-SHERWOOD
117-119 BANK STREET

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BALTIMORE

Phone Calvert 5421 *We Deliver*
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER, Jr., *Proprietor*
Choice Lamb and Veal
547 LEXINGTON MARKET

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MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

Auto Repairing in all its branches
Industrial Welding
STANDARD WELDING CO.
906-8 Greenmount Ave. Ph. Vernon 5200

C. & P. Phone St. Paul 5970
The Sarbacher Company
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119 Hopkins Place, BALTIMORE, MD.

The C. C. Giese Co.
Business and Advertising Printing
128 LIGHT ST. Phone Plaza 3333

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CYPRESS WOOD
Unpainted 6.50, Painted 7.50
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STATIONERY
for Business and Personal Use
219-223 East Baltimore Street

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Order NOW! Take Advantage of Lowest Prices on
COAL
From the Best Mines

Contract NOW for next season's supply of
OIL
FURNACE OR FUEL

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ALBANY, N. Y.

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET

New Fall Hats
Latest designs in Velvets—Felts
Stockings—Umbrellas—Handbags

Danker
FLORIST
40-42 MAIDEN LANE Dial 3-4258
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world
TREES—SHRUBS—CUT FLOWERS

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470 Broadway
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

OLE SCHOOL FURNITURE SHOPPE
J. M. LAVERTY, Prop.
Formerly with Van Heusen-Charles Co.
Specializing in Period Furniture
Oriental Rugs
Stop 29—Albany-Schenectady Road
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Cotrell *and* Leonard
472 Broadway—Albany, N. Y.

The August FUR SALE
now brings the lowest prices in years on the longer, new fashioned coats.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

"Correct Styles for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
51 STATE STREET
Knickers—Sweaters—Hats

BOYCE & MILWAIN
66-68 STATE STREET
Luggage 20% Reduction
TRUNKS
OVERNIGHT BAGS
SUIT CASES

DUSTLESS COAL
NIAGARA-HUDSON COKE
BUILDING MATERIALS
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
DIAL 3-1268

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires
Tydol Economy Gas
Veedol Oil - Storage—Washing
Accessories
251 HUDSON AVE Tel. 3-4884

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Tucker-Smith Agency, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle Street
Dial 3-6475

NEW YORK

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WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

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EUGENE METHOD
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40 Palmer Ave. 6 Sagamore Rd.
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: JUDGE SAMUEL SEWALL.

Where: Old and New England.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: As minister, merchant and finally Chief Justice of Massachusetts, he filled a distinguished place in the early years of the colony. Though the Rev. Henry Sewall had settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, the son, Samuel, was born during a visit which his parents paid to the homeland. Later, the father having returned to the New World, and the children being then of an age to travel, Mrs. Sewall joined her husband at Newbury. Samuel had had some schooling in England, but now the minister of Newbury took him in hand and prepared him rigorously for Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1671. A student of divinity, he for a time followed in his father's paths. However, marrying Hannah, daughter of one John Hull, who was mint master in the colony, Samuel's gaze rested upon work more remunerative. He became for three years printer of the colony's currency and, as a colonial merchant, lived in comfort and in public esteem.

It is not on record that Samuel had studied law, yet he had an inherent sense of human justice and he knew his Bible. We find that by 1717 he had been made a probate judge and, in the next year, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. In that task he came to be associated with the trials of alleged witches in Salem. In those unhappy times nearly everyone was engulfed in the tidal wave of fear and superstition which resulted in so much cruelty to innocent persons. Hence little would be gained by blaming Judge Sewall for sharing in part the convictions of his contemporaries. To his everlasting credit it should be remembered that, throughout the proceedings, he felt some qualms as to whether the evidence obtained against the victims was ever legally valid. And he alone among the Salem judges publicly confessed his error in sentencing the supposed witches. During the rest of his life, once in every year, he set apart a day for fasting and prayer—desiring to atone for the incalculable harm done.

Judge Sewall was for 33 years a member of the Council and he filled other positions of importance in the colony. His famous Diary, diligently kept between the years 1674 and 1729, sheds much light upon the Puritan scene and the Puritan character. Its frankness conceals little from the discerning reader, showing the Puritans to have been men whose thoughts and motives were not invariably above those of other men. The Diary is most diverting, even highly humorous in certain passages as, for instance, when it lays bare the circumstances attendant upon the Judge's two later courtships. It does not, however, succeed in destroying our sense of his real worth as an eminent citizen of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: The letter you lose out of your pocket may be mailed sooner than your wife expected.

Ohio State Journal: Of course the horse didn't travel as fast as the auto, but the owner didn't have to pay 4 cents a gallon tax on the oats.

Macon Telegraph: "How Long Is a Mile?" asks an editorial heading. Well, if it is on a detour, it is about four miles long.

Dallas News: The only person we know who makes a success running other people down is the elevator boy.

A Word a Day

Concurrence

This word comes to us from the Latin *concurrere*, "to run together, unite, agree," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *currere*, "to run."

The word is a strong one and expresses more in the way of genuine agreement than does either "approval" or "approbation." "Approval," it will be recalled, suggests a rather formal sanction, and "approbation" adds to this the note of enthusiastic commendation. But "concurrence" carries the sense of indorsement to the extent that the one who concurs works with the other, he agrees to the extent that he joins with him in action. "Concurrence," then, expresses not only agreement in opinion, but union in action, coöperation.

Con-cur'-rence is accented on the second syllable and is pronounced as though spelled kon-kur'-ens, *o* very short as in connect, *u* as in *cup*, *e* as in recent.

"The bulletin was issued with the concurrence of those in authority."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

A Quotation for Today

IT IS the lack of order which makes us slaves; the confusion of today discounts the freedom of tomorrow.—AMIEL.

Odds and Ends

North Carolina's Textiles

North Carolina now leads the states in cotton goods output, the annual value of this and other textiles manufactured there amounting to $425,000,000.

EGGS AND RADIO

The apparent interest that his chickens took in the music coming from his house caused the operator of a New Jersey poultry farm to install a radio receiver in a henhouse. The experiment is said to have resulted in a noticeable increase in egg-laying.

China's Flowers

China's contributions to the floral world number many of the Occident's best-known flowers, among them the rose, chrysanthemum, forsythia, primrose and azalea.

Song on a Menu

Franz Schubert wrote the music of "Hark, Hark, the Lark," on the back of a menu card while breakfasting with some companions in a garden restaurant at Vienna.

Giant Locomotive

A steam locomotive 125 feet long, with 34 wheels, constructed for a western railway, is said to be the largest in the world.

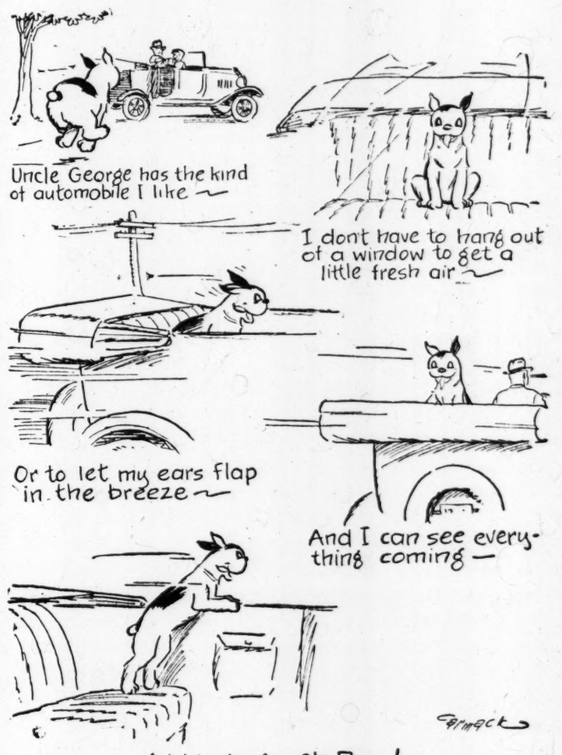
Cactus

Certain types of cactus grown in Arizona, even after three years of drought, produce delicious fruit, used for centuries by the Indians for sirups and dried fruit.

Hirsute Levy

The tax on beards in Russia, which came in existence during the reign of Peter the Great, was revived recently in Omsk, in a drive for funds for children's welfare work.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Uncle George has the kind of automobile I like—
I don't have to hang out of a window to get a little fresh air—
Or to let my ears flap in the breeze—
And I can see everything coming—
And going—Oh, Boy!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Gift and the Giver

Newton Centre, Mass.

IT WAS in lilac time, and a woman was seeking some of the homey blossoms to take to a nephew who was specially fond of them, and who was held indoors for the time being, and unable to enjoy the beauties of an awakening world. Not in the florist shops could these fragrant flowers be found; and so, while en route to call upon the lad in question, there began a search for them at some wayside home.

Several places were passed where there were some lilac bushes, but the required urge to stop was not forthcoming until she came to an old brown house, somewhat dilapidated but with a glorious hedge of purple lilacs loaded with blooms. A knock at the door brought a rosy-cheeked boy of about eight years. "Do you think you could sell me a bunch of lilacs?" he was asked.

Very smilingly he answered, "Sure! I'll ask Mother." Then the mother came, and very graciously gathered a generous bunch, so pleased that they were for someone who especially loved lilacs. But when it came to paying for them, she demurred, saying, "There are plenty of them: why shouldn't you have them?"

Then the thought came to the would-be purchaser that she might, at least, give something to the boy, who showed by his face that he did not at all comprehend the maternal reasoning. So she said, "May I give something to the boy?"

The child's face lighted up, but the mother stanchly affirmed: "I am sorry to disappoint you, but it would not be good for him; he must learn to give without always looking for something in return. I would rather have him a giver than a getter."

Her attitude, surprising as it was unusual, was the more impressive because there were many evidences that money was needed in that roadside home. Yet there was nothing to do but depart with expressions of deepest gratitude, humbled by the free gift and a thankful heart that such things could be. But there was the determination that the acquaintance should not end there!

In Lighter Vein

Taken

"I've found a dandy parking space."
"Yeah?"
"It has only one drawback."
"What's that?"
"There's a car in it!"

Passing Show—

Customer: "Haven't you anything you could guarantee to waken me early in the mornings?"

Assistant: "Yes, but I don't think his mother would like parting with him."

His Misfortune

Latham: "Ever eat in those arm-chair lunch rooms?"

Gray: "Just once. A left-handed man sat next to me and ate my dinner."—*Life.*

Shortage of Wind

Visitor: "Where's the other windmill gone?"

Native: "We only had wind enough for one, so we took the other one down."—*New Goblin.*

What Interested Him

The teacher had been trying for weeks to impress a little boy with what she had to say, but to no avail. In sheer desperation one day she tried again, and, to her surprise, he gave her his full and undivided attention. Thinking to make the most of her opportunity she talked at some length, only to hear him say when she had finished,

"It's only your lower jaw that moves, isn't it?"

A Doer

"What position did you hold in your last place?"

"I was a doer, sir."

"A doer? What's that?"

"Well, sir, you see, when my employer wanted anything done he would tell the cashier, the cashier would tell the bookkeeper, the bookkeeper would tell the clerk, and the clerk would tell me."

"And what would happen then?"

"Well, sir, as I hadn't anyone to tell it to I'd do it."

Another Angle

"You have a splendid collection of mounted fish—but what are the long empty panels for?"

"Oh, those are some that got away!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mobilizing Drought Relief

NO ONE can read of the magnificent mobilization of men, money and machines to cope with the United States' drought situation without a great sense of gratitude for the vast improvement that has been made in recent years in the treatment of such emergencies.

One need only recall the devastation once wrought in many countries—and still wrought in nations like China, where communications have not been developed—to realize what an advance there has been. Not only are all the marvels of a mechanized age drafted for the work of relief today, but men are less ready to believe that disasters are visitations of a celestial power, which it were useless to combat. They are more willing to believe that something can be done to ameliorate conditions.

The relief efforts now being organized are amazing in their scope and intricacy. Under the driving impetus and experienced direction of President Hoover—who has, incidentally, abandoned his vacation plans—local and national resources and agencies are being coördinated in a vast machinery of succor. Already railroads east of the Mississippi have arranged to transport feed and live stock from or to affected areas at one-half the usual rates. Other lines are expected to take similar action. County agents throughout the country will be authorized to help any farmer obtain such a special rate by certifying to the road that it is necessitated by the drought.

This is a most useful and necessary measure, for the effects of dry weather have been spotty and many sections which direly need feed are not far from others which can supply it. Cheaper rail costs for its transport will not only greatly lessen distress, but should help the railways to offset somewhat their prospective losses from a reduction in grain shipments.

Of course this project, like the plans for facilitating loans to farmers through the Federal Farm Loan Board and its intermediate banks, will have to prove its value in application. However, these and other obviously helpful measures set in motion in the last few days have put a much more hopeful outlook on the situation.

In the same tenor are reports from some sections that losses have been exaggerated and from others that they will be able to take care of their own needs. In addition, rains over large drought areas have greatly changed the aspect of conditions. And despite an estimated cut of 25 per cent in the corn crop, rising prices of several products have eased many a farmer's burden.

There has been some tendency to overestimate losses. Newspapers which live on sensation-mongering have welcomed bad news as good news Such a tendency should be combated. The characteristic and essential first step of President Hoover—obtaining the facts—should help to remove excited fears and at the same time furnish a correct basis for the effort of the whole nation to cope with a problem which clearly affects the whole nation.

The King's English

MARK TWAIN was apparently the first American writer of repute to complain of the phonetic incorrectness of speech of an English nobleman. But, being a humorist by profession, his remark, wise and just as it was when judged by the standard of American pronunciation of English, suffered the fate of most wise sayings of humorists: it was taken as a joke, though meant in earnest. It would now appear, however, that even the King's English, if examined in the light of the Prince of Wales's English, is, phonetically speaking, "incorrect."

This startling conclusion must be drawn from a statement recently made at Cambridge by an authoritative English phonetician, who, while it is true he was not able to analyze the difference, was quite firmly of the opinion that the Prince of Wales's speech was of a distinctly different type from that of his royal father.

It is, indeed, probable that only a well-trained phonetician could distinguish so subtle a difference in pronunciation, but even a superficial study of the history of the English language is sufficient to prove that a change in pronunciation is continually taking place, although, since spelling became more or less fixed, the fluctuations may not be as easy to detect as in the days when standardized spelling was unknown.

While, however, the King's English can thus be assumed to differ from generation to generation, the social aspect of pronunciation seems, according to the same authority, to be less liable to change. In England, as elsewhere, people are only too prone to identify good speech with good manners. The social asset which cultivated speech undoubtedly not infrequently is, becomes, it must be admitted, a source of abuse. But whether the definition of the ideal accent as being "that which betrays neither your mother's birthplace nor your father's income," put forward by the English authority on phonetics, is generally accepted or not, the apprehension that English may become completely standardized under the influence of the radio is hardly justified.

Environment, indeed, has an even more powerful influence on language, and it has been well observed that the language of London shop assistants, "correct" though it be when used behind the counter, assumes its native accents in the more intimate surroundings of their homes. A turn toward uniformity in pronunciation there may be, but the fact that even the King's English is subject to change is sufficient to dispel all apprehensions that speech will ever become completely stereotyped.

Making Endurance Records

AND still the monoplane Greater St. Louis carries on! With its goal of 1000 hours, it has more hundreds of hours yet to continue in flight than most persons would contemplate with equanimity, but its pilots are determined to establish a record which will stand. Moreover, they hope, and with justification, that, having proved that an airplane can stay aloft in continuous flight for 60,000 minutes, the spice will be taken out of the endurance record business.

That there is a place for these records, the past has abundantly shown. But that there is a point where they will cease to be of any great value is becoming equally clear. For that the time is fast approaching when it will no longer be a question whether an airplane can stay up for some record number of hours is now a foregone conclusion. The making of records occupies an important place in the development of any branch of physical investigation. But the entire problem must be seen from a relative point of view. In a very true sense the record of twelve seconds in the air established by the Wright brothers in December, 1903, on the sand dunes of Kitty Hawk, N. C., is not even being approached by the 1000 hours of Jackson and O'Brine, granted they reach their objective.

One feature of a record, such as is being achieved in this instance, that often escapes notice, revolves around the light it throws upon the ability of mankind to adjust itself to strenuous and abnormal conditions. When these endurance records first began to attract attention with twenty-four hours or thereabouts to their credit, much was said of the terrible stress and strain of being in a plane for that length of time. Scarcely anything is heard along that line now, one more step having been taken in the direction of proving that whatever in reason the human system finds itself called upon of necessity to fulfill, it can accomplish. But with the 1000 hours set up as a mark, little if anything would be proved or achieved by making the number 2000 or 5000 or even 25,000.

Politics and Britain's New Universities

THE reviews of the achievements of the new universities, provoked in the press by the recent celebration in Manchester and Sheffield of important academic anniversaries, have illustrated, indirectly but forcibly, the arresting fact that the contribution which the British academic world has made to politics has come almost wholly from the older seats of learning.

It is provocative of thought to find that of the nearly 250 ministers of state who have had a university training in Britain, about half were educated at Oxford, and close to 100 at Cambridge. If the University of London, which is in a unique position because of its situation in the capital city of the Empire, be excepted, only one of the small balance can be claimed by a university founded during the last century and a quarter.

Several considerations explain why the new universities have made so little stir in the world of politics. The greater part, and perhaps the more able, of their students devote themselves to natural sciences, which scarcely afford so good a preparation for statesmanship as do the humanities. And too great political enthusiasm among their undergraduates is often discouraged by the authorities, possibly because it might not meet with the complete approval of the ratepayers.

Easily explicable though the fact be, however, it is regrettable, especially when the brilliant services these universities have rendered in other directions are remembered. One result has been that the trade unions have been left unaided in the task of bringing into important political office members of those classes that have been enfranchised in the last seventy years.

On the whole, the trade unions have performed this function well (they have given six members, for example, to the present Cabinet), but they could doubtless do with some help. From this point of view it will be interesting to watch the development of the Labor, Liberal, and Conservative associations that have recently been formed in a number of northern universities. It may prove that these will furnish the solution of the problem.

Using More Radio in the Schools

HOW schools may make more use of radio has received considerable attention lately. Many educators believe a higher type of instruction can be provided by radio for rural schools. Others would like to promote radiocasting from school-owned stations. Financing has been the main difficulty in the way of both projects.

Fourteen of seventy-seven radiocasting stations operated by educational institutions were closed in the last six months, largely because the schools were unable to maintain them. Another cause, according to Armstrong Perry, a federal specialist in education by radio, was poor technique of the station operators. He doubts whether radio channels can be reserved very long for the educational radiocasters "unless the states, the colleges and the universities finance their stations more liberally to avail themselves of opportunities as they already exist."

Lack of public funds for teaching by radio is stressed by Prof. William C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in an article for School and Society. He says:

> The few efforts that have been made to develop educational radio have been financed almost exclusively by private enterprise.

He mentions the Damrosch radiocasts, promoted by the Radio Corporation of America; the programs of the American School of the Air, financed by the Grigsby-Grunow Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System; the Chicago schools' programs, paid for by a newspaper there, and the Ohio School of the Air, financed by a radio manufacturing company.

Despite this dependence upon private enterprise, the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education has recommended that "no advertising be admitted to school broadcasting." More than 100 programs free of advertising were listed in the Journal of the National Education Association for February, 1930. The council's purpose to protect students from propaganda is justifiable. That can be achieved best if the radio lessons are paid for with public funds.

Maintenance of a few school-operated stations is desirable to diversify "what is on the air." Even the college programs, however, may serve an advertising purpose—publicity for the institution.

So much has been said about teaching by radio that it seems time for the state departments of education to produce their plans. Surely such instruction can extend the meaning of the three R's as taught in the one-room school. While business concerns have increased their use of radio, it is surprising that schools have not adopted it more generally.

The American Eagle in Alaska

EVER since the first American colonization, the American eagle seems to have been the target for settler and farmer, a continual warfare having been waged against him. Now this same campaign has been carried even to Alaska, where the United States Biological Survey offers a generous bounty on the eagle's bald head, because he is accused of slaying small and young fur-bearing animals and the salmon.

A little investigation, however, will tend to convince an unprejudiced thinker that the greatest foe to these natural resources of Alaska is aggressive commercialism, not the eagle. Prior to the advent of the white man, though the eagle soared in the clouds, nested in the woods and consumed what was necessary for his own and his fledglings' sustenance, the waters, forests and streams knew no lack of natural life.

Under the Russian control, however, the Russian-American Company almost extinguished the sea otter and the blue fox, besides diminishing the numbers of other fur-bearing animals. The early American control was practically no better.

Now each year the net income from the Alaskan salmon pack exceeds many times the original purchase price of Alaska, being derived from millions of cases of salmon. The season's fur catch is always large and thousands of pelts are shipped each year for coats and fur pieces.

Does this all not look as if Davis Quinn, secretary of the committee for the preservation of the American eagle, is right when he says, "It is man, not the eagle, that ails the salmon and fur industry in Alaska"? This contention has particular force when it is realized that there are comparatively few of these birds in Alaska.

Cannot the American eagle be allowed to soar unmolested through the northern skies and over the snow-capped peaks, especially since of recent years he has found it much more to his convenience to flock around canneries in fishing seasons to partake of the salmon offal rather than do his own catching? Cannot he be allowed the privilege he symbolizes—the privilege of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"?

Another Kink in the Merger Plan

IGNORING the more subtle manner in which many railways have proceeded to acquire control of strategic lines through holding companies, the Southern Pacific has bought what is generally regarded as a 40 per cent interest in the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railroad, thus giving it virtual control.

With Cotton Belt it has a direct access to St. Louis, as well as a more or less direct line from Texas. Although having little or no benefit in a passenger sense, the freight route thus set up is of definite value to the Southern Pacific, giving it a direct interchange with trunk lines to the East, with all that that means in traffic trading, and enabling it better to compete with the transcontinental system which the Van Sweringens are setting up.

The Missouri Pacific was acquired through the Alleghany Corporation, a Van Sweringen holding company, placing it, for the moment at least, beyond jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, while the Southern Pacific has proceeded more directly in its plans. That it is in contravention of the commission's general merger plan not only complicates further the consolidation of railways on a national scale but places squarely before the commission a challenge which the latter cannot ignore. Either it must approve the purchase, despite its own scheme of rail mergers, or it must exercise its authority in denying the Southern Pacific the right to hold this line.

From a rail standpoint, and specifically from a Southern Pacific viewpoint, the hookup is a logical one and has much to commend it. From the public viewpoint there is always the hazard of a reduction in competition, with whatever that may ultimately mean in lessened rail services.

Editorial Notes

In spite of speedier means of transportation appearing almost daily, and taking into consideration the Graf Zeppelin's record of a trip around the world in twenty-one and a half days, of which only thirteen were spent in the air, to circle the globe in five minutes seems an impossibility. Yet, "believe it or not," as Ripley might say, it can be done. Of course, the route must be considered, and few people will travel to either the north or south pole, where this feat would be possible merely by a very short walk.

A simple hand tester, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, is used to determine if meats are tough or tender. Looks like something the busy housewife, on a trip to the market, might profitably take along.

Once Lindbergh went up in the air to demonstrate possibilities of a broadcast air transportation. Now he goes on the air to broadcast demonstrated possibilities of air transportation.

"What's in a name?" and so one wonders if Nebraska's plan to substitute "Temporary Route" for the familiar "Detour" will make the traveling any easier!

The corn belt is discovering that rain is the most important part of grain.

A new flight speed goal—"Swift as Hawks."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

De Rivera and Bull Fighting

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While expressing my warmest thanks for the numerous references made in the Monitor to the progress achieved in Spain by animal lovers, I would like to point out that an article appearing on June 16, 1930, contains statements regarding the attitude of the late Gen. Primo de Rivera toward bull fighting which I feel are unfair to him.

In the article it is said therein, for instance, among other similar statements, that "the Dictator made one of his few and somewhat insincere gestures to foreign folk when he assured them that these orgies were in the process of being mitigated."

Now, from the first conversation which I had with the Marquis de Estella on the subject, he extended his full sympathy to our campaign against bull fighting. His objection was that the people were so devoted to the spectacle that any interference would be seriously resented throughout the land. We finally succeeded in overcoming his objections to the extent that fire darts were prohibited, body shields provided for the horses and, finally, children aged under fourteen years were forbidden to attend the spectacle.

When this last measure was introduced, he said: "This is the beginning of the end." His firm purpose, even at the risk of sacrificing his popularity in Spain, was to prohibit bull fighting entirely before he gave up office on the seventh anniversary of his accession to power, as was his intention at the time.

I need not point out the dislike which the General incurred among those connected with the business side of bull fighting as a result of these measures. Neither need I write at length on the enormous benefits brought about by the restrictions.

A most important reform which I forgot to mention above, and which was also carried out by the General, was the prohibition of unauthorized bull fights in villages. These often were spectacles which made a bull fight in Madrid look like a very humanitarian affair. Moreover, Gen. Primo de Rivera and Martinez Anido promulgated two royal decrees and some twenty royal orders all beneficial to animals and plants.

It may be interesting to learn that two days before Gen. Primo de Rivera passed away he received in Paris a committee of people interested in the work that he had done pro-animals. His address in replying to their congratulations contained the following statement:

> I may say that the only thing about which I feel very deeply, when I read of the destruction of my work by the present Government, is the threat to the legislation which I enacted in favor of animal protection. . . . This protective legislation was a purely idealistic effort of mine which I knew would inevitably arouse against me powerful opposition; I knew also, however, that I was helping thereby to educate my countrymen and to improve them morally.

JOAQUIN JULIA, Secretary,
Federación Ibérica de Sociedades Protectoras de Animales y Plantas.
Madrid, Spain.

"Prohibition and Medicine"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 17, under the heading, "Prohibition and Medicine," the following sentence, quoted from the speech of the president of the Chicago Medical Society, struck me very forcibly, as we had just had the experience of traveling where prohibition was not in force:

> The total collapse of prohibition is due not only to the fact that the law is inconsistent with the political, social and moral demands of democracy, but also because in principle it is definitely wrong and immoral to deny to the individual his right to choose in a matter which is entirely his own business.

Is it "entirely his own business?" What about those who look to him for their protection, their safety? Shortly after leaving the United States we saw a car which was coming toward us suddenly zigzag and turn over into the ditch. There were three women and a child in the car besides the man who was driving, and who had used "his right to choose in a matter which was entirely his own business," He was too drunk to realize what he had done, and thought it was a big joke. I could tell many other instances that take the pleasure out of driving where prohibition is not in force.

Is it "definitely wrong and immoral" to protect children from such sights as are seen when intoxicants are obtainable in nearly every store where commodities for the home are sold? (MRS.) DAISY M. CRISFORD.
Dubuque, Ia.

Unemployment and a Jig-Saw Puzzle

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Unemployment as a phenomenon of modern human experience offers a problem calling for intelligent study and calm, unselfish thought on the part of the unemployed, the employed and the employer, and the basic facts should be understood and held to by all.

It is apparent that the social structure, like any other structure, is marred and weakened by the removal or misplacement of any individual component part or member, or by its defacement.

The following object lesson may illustrate the point. A few evenings ago the writer joined a group of people in completing a complicated jig-saw puzzle. During the ensuing hours of effort the similarity to the unemployment situation became apparent. Here was a large number of parts with various colors, shapes and sizes, and mostly meaningless in their isolation.

Confidence, however, in the maker of the puzzle (even though unknown), based on reasoning that it must be so, led us into believing that each part had a definite place to fill. Eventually every piece on the table fitted into its place perfectly and with scarcely a perceptible line of cleavage, the whole presenting a marvelously beautiful picture—except there was one irregular spot not filled. It was remarked as equally unthinkable that the maker had omitted this piece, or that it could be lost, or not fit in, or be of the wrong color.

Careful search revealed the temporarily absent piece, and the work, or structure, was complete. Even though each individual had possessed initiative to do so, it could not do more than occupy its own place without distorting the perfect creation. It could not do less or be absent without the whole suffering.

Even so with "part-time" employment or "unemployment." R. B. DELVIN.
Montreal, Que., Can.

"A Young Plan for America"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was particularly interested in the financial views expressed in the editorial in the Monitor of June 26, entitled "A Young Plan for America."

Thirty years ago Edward Bellamy, the Socialist, showed in his "Parable of the Water Tank" (which is the market) that he understood the price question. He pointed out that for every unit of water put into the tank one cent was paid the consumer, but that for every unit of water he took away from the tank, the consumer must pay two cents! Bellamy knew that this failure to equate total wages, salaries and dividends with total prices of goods ready for sale would forever bring about "overproduction," waste, war and the tragedy of what President Hoover calls the "insecurity of the home."

The idea in the editorial, suggested by Mr. Young's "reasonable remedy" of adding $500 a year to the spending power of the wage earner should go a long way toward helping things, but would it not really depend on just where the added money entered the production system? Whether it were added to costs, or whether the Government should, like the honey bee, put the money-pollen exactly where it is needed—in the pockets of consumers? E. T. B.
Bronxville, N. Y.

A Good Influence in Journalism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently at all the stage stops and boat docks of a rather gloomy journey by motor stage and boat newsboys were crying the headline news. The more awful it was the louder they cried, while they almost forced one to buy their papers. After reading all kinds of horrors I felt depressed, and when I looked on a stranger I did so with suspicion and distrust, which were reflected by him.

In this frame of mind, I reached Anacortes, Wash., at 5:30 in the morning. The stevedores on the dock looked to me like pirates, while it seemed to me that they looked me over as if they were on the alert for an escaped convict. I crossed the dock to where the ferryboat City of Angelus, which was to take me to my destination, was tied up. The name of the boat was the first reassuring sign I had seen. No pirates in this city. Next the legend on the door, "Social Hall," instead of the customary "Saloon," was comforting to me.

On entering this hospitable door, the first thing that caught my eye was a small rack filled with newspapers, with the legend in front, "The Christian Science Monitor, Free." I reached for a paper in a half-hearted way, and sat down and spread it out on a table to read and criticize.

I noticed a salesman come in, drop his grip, reach for a Monitor and in a second become absorbed in deep study. I read every item on the front page, found everything on it was constructive and free from even the appearance of sensationalism or retrograding influence.

I was aroused from my perusal by the blast of the steamer's siren announcing my destination. I arose, folded the Monitor and replaced it in the receptacle. I noticed my salesman companion do the same with a pleasant bow and smile.

I am writing this letter in the hope that it will convey my appreciation of an influence in journalism which lifted me out of a cloud of doubt and distrust of my fellow man, and showed me the abundant yield of good after it had been winnowed from the chaff. A. GRANGER.
Thatcher, Wash.

Take a Try at Ten "Thats"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the editorial page of the Monitor of August 8 is published a letter under the caption, "Now for Nine 'Thats' Together." May I offer the following:

> He said that: that that "that"—that "that" that that "that" refers to—is a pronoun.

I don't think this is altogether original, but it furnishes an answer to your inquiry. T. C. HOLLINGSHEAD.
Boise, Ida.

Exhibiting Art in Small Towns

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Art Digest for June quotes the Monitor as recently advocating in an editorial "the exhibition of the works in the galleries of great cities through the towns and even through some of the villages," etc.

I live in the kind of small western town that should be quite typical. Fifteen years ago, this modern city of 17,000 to 18,000 inhabitants, with its modern sewer system, paving, lighting, etc., was a typical western bad-man town. A resort for cowboys on a drunk, with all that that implies.

But there is not an art gallery within 500 miles of us today.

Some of the older cities, like Wichita, Kan., 100 miles north, have had an association that has been collecting for some years and that is now endeavoring to raise $75,000 to build an art gallery. Oklahoma City, 100 miles south, has an association of 300 members that has bought or had presented to it in all about twelve oils.

Locations for exhibitions, however, are not what you think. We have to use the auditorium of our high school and have the pictures exhibited on and about the stage.

Automobile show rooms are the best available mediums.

I wonder if in any further editorial consideration to this very important cultural matter you would feel at liberty to make this suggestion?

Automobile companies should benefit through such an activity not only in the attainment of the very best kind of good will, that of the best quality of citizenship, but through contacts of such exhibitions that later might result in motorcar sales. E. L. WALDO.
Ponca City, Okla.

Conditions at St. Pierre et Miquelon

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent articles appearing in the wet press, purporting to show conditions at St. Pierre et Miquelon prior to prohibition contrasted with conditions said to exist there today, are so obviously meant to convey an impression unfavorable to prohibition that I am prompted to tell of one experience there in 1921 which, I believe, shows quite forcefully the fallacy of the claim frequently cited that at St. Pierre there is "drink but not drunkenness." I quote from a recent newspaper article:

> St. Pierre openly boasts that it has thirty-three wine shops carrying the finest assortment of liquors in the world. But the island cabarets, while moist enough, are well-conducted establishments. Its smoky cafés intrigue with their atmosphere and camaraderie, yet drunkenness is rare.

When the small French steamboat, which I believe is the only one plying between St. Pierre and North Sidney, was about to sail there was much delay in starting, though all passengers were aboard. The boat went well out from the shore and there cast anchor to remain for several hours. It seems that the captain and the mate were obliged to shovel coal in order to get up enough steam to get the steamer under way. Then it lay off St. Pierre long enough for gendarmes to scour the wine shops and convoy in boats to the steamer the drunken firemen and crew whenever they had corralled a sufficient number to make a trip seem worth while. On the trip from North Sidney to St. Pierre wine was freely served with meals, and the captain of the steamer, who spoke very good English, expressed himself most contemptuously and derisively regarding prohibition in the United States.

He said to me, when I ventured to quote him the statistics about the tremendously greater mortality among Frenchmen after reaching middle age than among Britishers, Dutch, Germans, Scandinavians and Americans: "The French drink their wine, but they don't drink too much." On the return trip I quoted this remark to him a number of times, but, strangely enough, I found that, when I congratulated him upon his opportunity to develop muscle in shoveling coal, his former knowledge of English seemed to be lost, and there was an outburst of French that I did not care to understand. FRANZ H. KREBS.
New York, N. Y.

Aiming at Greater Consumption

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of July 16, entitled "Wheat," has further stimulated my interest in the subject.

Someone said "Necessity is the mother of invention," and it seems to me that the present "necessity for wheat consumption" should bring forth the invented solution.

If the wheat growers of America would obtain the services of the country's experts to bring about these three results, their problem for the present at least would be solved:

(1) Prove that wheat products for human consumption are not fattening, but are nutritious foods.
(2) Find new uses for wheat in the food field.
(3) Find new uses for wheat in any other field of consumption. It is possible that it will make better silk stockings or overalls than the material that is now being used.

The present situation offers ample room for all to participate in its solution, and the answer, it seems to me, must be "greater consumption" and not "curtailment of production." JAMES B. SCHAFER.
New York, N. Y.

"Going Abroad in Your Home Town"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial in the Monitor of July 5, entitled "Going Abroad in Your Home Town," was especially interesting because of an experience which brought to my attention the fact, as your editorial points out, that we do not sufficiently appreciate those things which are close at hand.

Several years ago I visited the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and was profoundly interested in the exhibit there. During my inspection the guide who took me through told about certain important archæological discoveries, some of the findings of which, he said, were in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Having lived from childhood in New York, this information revealed to me in a striking manner what your editorial points out.

San Francisco, Calif. DAVID B. GADLOW.

Alcohol Not Necessary to a "Party"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On June 12 and 13 a notable convention of fire underwriters was held in Albany, N. Y. A delightful banquet, at which over 400 were in attendance, was replete with joviality, humor and high class entertainment. And all this—minus cocktails, whisky and other forms of bootleg liquor.

There was not the slightest evidence of John Barleycorn at, during or between the sessions of this insurance assembly. It is a privilege indeed to have mingled with scores of these men and women without even hearing a joke about prohibition, let alone not seeing or smelling any evidence of the presence of liquor.

Of what social significance is all this? It is a concrete proof that social custom and the present standard of respectability are rapidly being weighted on the side of prohibition. Getting drunk is taboo. Alcoholic stimulants are not necessary for a first class party. What I as an eye-witness have related as true about a well-known convention of business men and women may be equally true of hundreds of similar gatherings throughout the United States during the year. (MAJ.) GEORGE H. MCCLELLAND.
Larchmont, N. Y.